McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXVI SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. NUMBER 7

McKean County Miner

[illegible] ROBBINS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

[illegible]

Lodge Directory

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE No. 388 F. & A. M. meets on [illegible] at Masonic Hall [illegible]

I. L. FOSTER W. M.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge No. [illegible] meets every second and fourth [illegible] in the A. O. U. W. Hall [illegible]

Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross

[illegible]

Smethport Encampment No. 2/3 I. O. O. F.

[illegible]

Churches

Methodist—F. W. CHANDLER pastor [illegible]

Baptist—Rev. W. H. WILLIAMS pastor [illegible]

Episcopal—J. HENRY McCANDLESS Rector [illegible]

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church, J. J. GALLIGAN pastor [illegible]

Borough Officers

[illegible]

Official Directory

[illegible]

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PHOTO COPYING IN CRAYON.
A Life Size Portrait in Elegant Gilt Frame for only TEN DOLLARS.
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SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING
in the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.
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Successor to C. L. Douglass,
Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,
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—Dealer in—
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

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Apple & Bouton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW [illegible]

Stone, Brown & Sturgeon.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW [illegible]

Geo. A. Berry.
ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

BYRON D. HAMLIN. T. H. FORREST.
Hamlin & Forrest
LAW AND LAND OFFICE Smethport, Pa. [illegible]

Robert H. Rose.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR [illegible] Smethport, Pa.

Sheridan Gorton.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC Office in McKean Block Main street, Smethport, Pa.

J. L. Kennan.
ATTORNEY AT LAW Office opposite Court House Smethport Pa. All legal business attended to promptly.

F. Ford
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Office in Minor Block Church Street Smethport, Pa.

J. B. Wallace
ATTORNEY AT LAW Bradford Pa. [illegible]

[illegible] & Byles.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW [illegible] Bradford, Pa.

Mullin & McClure.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW [illegible]

James C. Boyce.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS [illegible]

A. M. Mayo.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC [illegible]

[illegible]
ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

Physicians

W. I. Wells, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON [illegible]

[illegible]
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON [illegible]

S. D. Freeman.
SURGEON DENTIST [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] Chadwick.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON [illegible]

C. M. COLEGROVE,
County and Practical Surveyor!
Smethport, Penn'a

HOTELS

WRIGHT HOUSE
Main Street, Smethport Penna., H. F. Wright, Proprietor.
This Hotel is recently built and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the house. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel,
Main Street Smethport Pa. F. N. Taylor, Proprietor.
This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Chautauqua House
Main street Smethport, Pa., H. B. [illegible], Proprietor.
[illegible]

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ELDRED, PA.,
Opposite the [illegible] Depot.
On the European Plan.
[illegible]

BUCKTAIL HOTEL
Kane Pa. R. E. Looker, Proprietor.
Remodeled and refurnished and one of the best hotels in McKean County.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,
KANE, PA.
This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style. First-class accommodations for the traveling public.
JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHADWICK,
E. V. CHADWICK, Proprietor,
Larrabee, Pa.
At the junction of the main line of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. with the Clermont branch.
This house is entirely new from cellar to garret and the furniture and beds are all new and of the most improved pattern. The table and bar are supplied with the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.

GO TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
Wholesale and Retail
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked
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FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
I will also pay the highest price for
STOCK AND HIDES
CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.
Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.
J. P. ROONEY.

ROYAL PURPLE.

CHAPTER III

[illegible] ROYAL PURPLE

[illegible] the library door in the [illegible] open [illegible] with an added [illegible] strength [illegible] and ran back to his [illegible] he fancied [illegible] the remote regions of the [illegible] forgetting for the moment his [illegible] condition and [illegible] at the circum[illegible] to this door and looked up [illegible] above and he called [illegible] whoever you [illegible] but the echo of his words only returned to his ears in hollow reverberations. He was about to go for the lamp to aid his inquiry when immediately an immense black cat of a wild and fierce aspect, bounded past him followed by a destructive fall of mortar and pieces of brick [illegible] into the room completed three rapid circuits of the [illegible] and then sprang out of the door with wild yellow eyes into the night.

"Entirely conventional!" said Beverlin grimly, after this object with a [illegible]. "The black cat always plays a leading role in the spook drama. [illegible] an explanatory [illegible] most likely. [illegible] However it is no [illegible] And having again [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] wonder where the unimaginable Amelia is [illegible] Beverlin [illegible] front door and looked out over the standing landscape. It was now considerably brighter since the moon [illegible] struggled into light and the storm-blown clouds had drifted [illegible]. The [illegible] tall pine trees stood out in the [illegible] like great unsaluting sentinels [illegible] no flowers or shrubbery [illegible] elsewhere visible [illegible] the black cat had vanished, it was unmistakably lonely. He felt a cold shiver creep down his back at the very [illegible] of his position and the prospect of a night in this house with its falling walls and [illegible]. Not even a [illegible] within calling distance [illegible] which might indicate a house [illegible] about half a mile down the road. The very road itself seemed peculiarly untraveled. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Truly," said he, "this is the most remarkable place I ever struck! I do wish Carroll would show up a little but" Then he took a step out upon the portico commanding a view of the road whence had proceeded the sound of the trotting. In the faint moonlight there was no moving object anywhere perceptible.

"I suppose, however," said Beverlin, "[illegible] has by this time already arrived. I will just leave this domestic animal to repair the brick and mortar damage, whilst I repair to meet my host." He was as yet possessed with the entirely humorous view of his predicament, and quite removed from any isolated idea of [illegible], albeit in a sufficiently helpless and crippled state to know his lack of means for possible self defense. Imagine his surprise when he realized that the [illegible] which appeared to be always approaching never receding but [illegible] arriving, still continued the monotonous klickity klack!

"Well, now this is very strange I must confess," he stammered in bewilderment. Returning into the library in a mingled state of anger and perturbation he banged the door after him and rallied his forces to induce calmness. He turned the key fortunately here was one door at least which understood the meaning of that tiny little instrument. He was rewarded with a momentary assurance of confidence but not for long, scarcely had he resumed his seat before the wild eyes of the ferocious cat began to stare at him through the glass door with frantic pawings and efforts to enter. He pulled down the blinds and shut out the unwelcome sight with a vindictive "S-s-scat!" This after all was the only room in the house where everything seemed to work properly. If things did not shortly improve he would remain just here during the night. Again the [illegible] now nearly much [illegible] surely he has stopped [illegible] after a long delay, yes, there [illegible] the ring and the [illegible] the gate. Carroll [illegible] and with a sigh of relief looked expectantly toward the [illegible]. At this moment a tempestuous [illegible] the door, which, burst [illegible] open, so great a volume of gust [illegible] into the room that [illegible] the lamp, nothing but his [illegible] served now to enlighten the [illegible] blackness within, and he knew not [illegible] to find a match. He felt very [illegible] the moon seemed again to have [illegible] total obscuration. He was [illegible] by the sound of footsteps approaching up the pathway to the house but their approach only gave him a vague indefinite feeling of dread. There was an odd halting, clanking sound in the oncoming footsteps which filled him with no assured sense of safety but rather a nervous timidity. It is true he had always scoffed at the supernatural, his belief was that all phenomena were subject to realistic explanation and yet [illegible] was that a strange inexplicable sound [illegible] which grew upon his strained [illegible] ear? Beverlin crouched far down in his armchair, as if to ward off a [illegible] assault and then drawing himself up suddenly thought with shame of this craven attitude. He listened keenly. There was yet a light in the hall, flickering and low but he was not entirely destitute of illumination. The terrible wind now continued to sweep through the doorway, tossed about the music on the rack in a vast flutter of flying papers and shook all the casements distractedly. His nerves quivered with apprehension, he had no power to move. Suddenly, above the wild roaring, above the sound of those unearthly footsteps, ever drawing nearer, and yet never arriving, and which he still hoped might prove an auricular delusion, came a faint, low, unmistakable moan, a voice of distress near at hand! Whence came it? Was it an animal in pain—the ubiquitous cat, perhaps? Ah no, it was a woman's voice, plainly that, as the repetitions impressed it quickly upon his notice. "Oh Wallie, Wallie!" was the sound, now growing fainter.

"Poor thing," he said in a sympathetic [illegible] while great beads of perspiration started to his brow. "Poor, poor thing." He must go to her she was wounded, she was in excruciating agony, she required assistance. Oh what a Walpurgisnacht was this! What sounds, sights, imaginations forced themselves upon his ear! He shivered from head to foot but with a certain [illegible] drew himself together, whipped out a revolver he had almost forgotten he possessed, cocked it and determined to afford relief to the unhappy one whoever she might be. While he was struggling toward the hallway (where he presumed he would find an inner entrance to the cellar) he was a second time overwhelmed with the creeping sensation which seemed to [illegible] along his joints and muscles and benumb him into powerlessness.

"Pshaw," thought he, mastering himself with an effort. "Perhaps this one may be only a maniac patient of Walter's whom he indulges in straitjackets and the punitory bath tub in the private sanitarium of his cellar! I had better [illegible] or perhaps it may be the [illegible] Amelia." This thought was inspiration.

"Miss Carroll!" he called in a loud polite voice. "Miss Carroll!"

No answer. And now quite distinctly to be heard was the clanking of many chains, the rattling as of bones rudely jostled, the awful uncertain footstep, the nearing presence even now upon the veranda! Nearer, nearer yet, a trifle slower but still onward. Must he face it, meet it, realize its strange fascination, power, fall before it as before a Juggernaut of Fate and be ground to atoms where he stood? He grasped his pistol somewhat tighter determined that if flesh and blood confronted him it must meet the fate of depredators. If less flesh and blood, if otherwise, then so be it, good by to himself! He would at least summon all his courage and face the invader. Almost restored to calmness he entered the hall, the air seemed charged with electricity and innumerable sparks like the iridescent eyes of peacock feathers danced before his sorry vision. He could not bring himself to face the awesome object, now so near, his courage had oozed away with the prospect of so terrible a relative position and he fled back into the darkened library, into the remotest corner—anywhere, anywhere away from the reach of that appalling doom! He called himself a coward, a poltroon, a pusillanimous puppy (he was too far gone to smile at the alliterative thought) but Oh! that this night were ended, these signs, groans (rapidly increasing), these grating footsteps become but a memory! He closed his eyes as if to avoid realization and listened in frantic patience for that slow advancing specter whose [illegible] he could now almost prefigure. [illegible] perhaps after all these multiform [illegible] were but the reflex action of his last hypodermic injection, administered prior to his departure from [illegible] morphine often plays illusive pranks [illegible] might [illegible] the solitude the wild night Carroll's letter [illegible]

[illegible] What did his frozen eyes [illegible] entrance door was! Now with slow positive step nearing, the library! and now entering, the very room! No delusion this but [illegible]. With fixed gaze and rapidly beating heart Beverlin stared at the [illegible] he could not withdraw his eyes from that unnatural vision [illegible] to his own.

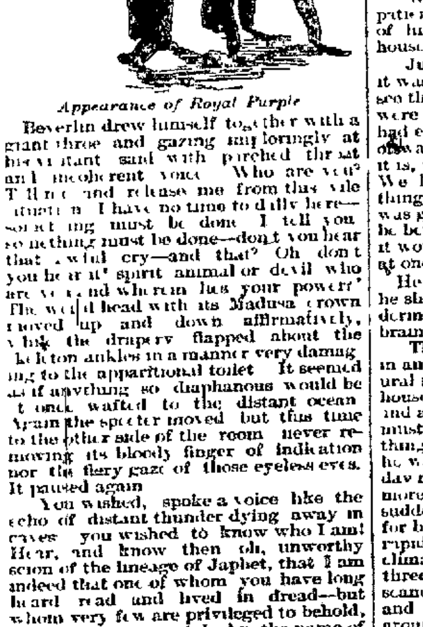
CHAPTER IV

THE HORROR IN THE NIGHT

The figure (which now stood impressively still) [illegible] to an imposing height [illegible] was forced to bow in entering the [illegible] It appeared possessed of bodily substance and yet seemed again to consist of only a framework of bones. Perhaps this idea was heightened by the intrusiveness of the head which was turned toward Beverlin. The head was [illegible] of a human skull the jaws of which chattered up and down incessantly as if from intense cold, while the hollow of the eyes emitted instead of the human glance, a strange, red restless glitter, not unlike that seen in ruby tinsel. Depending from the head, under the confinement of a peculiar crown like affair which engirdled the cranium, giving forth frequent green sparks like forked snakes' tongues, fell a long veil mantle of purple material down on to the gibbet like shoulders. The shoulders were further covered with a cape composed of innumerable links of iron, which, working into each other, produced the constant metallic sound to which he had been harkening. A shadowy drapery seemed to enshroud the lower figure, and he became cognizant of long lank hands without flesh and feet heavily pendant with chains, which gave out a harsh, scraping clank with every movement. The hands appeared to be dripping and reeking with human blood.

"Very spectacular! Very fine indeed!" muttered Beverlin, summoning some of the bravado of skepticism to his aid, yet inwardly wrought up to an inconceivable pitch. "Quite the proper thing indeed" (striving to calm himself in speech and thus rid himself of the horrible petrifaction stealing upon him) "the black cat the sobbing woman, the—the—Oh!" He could say no more—language had forsaken him. He was not, however, entirely destitute of maneuver as yet and bringing his revolver again into play he held it up, in desperation, and took a trembling aim. With a sudden move, immeasurably rapid, the figure approached him until the gory, dripping fingers hung suspended just above his starting eyeballs. Heavens! the next moment the blood must drop in murderous tokens upon his brow beneath those awful facts. An icy atmosphere surrounded him, he was enveloped in it, it chilled him to the marrow of the bones so that the uplifted pistol dropped incontinently upon the floor as if itself too paralyzed to explode. Beverlin, now more racked with absolute fear and apprehension than he had ever been with sciatic pain, shrank away terrified from his ghastly neighbor as if to evade imminent peril. The execution of these events had been so rapid that his wits seemed departed. In the meantime there had been no abatement of the other annoyances, everything was the rather intensified by the recent arrival. Quite [illegible] and advanced the figure withdrew from him a pace or so, he could hear those frightful jaws chattering as if grinding out anathemas, although none were spoken, one impressive index finger still continuing to point toward him as an unfortunate object for persecution. How long they continued in this mutual position Beverlin could not have known, it seemed cycles to him. He felt like one turned to a mummy or long disembodied. His head, when he attempted to turn it appeared to work on a massive brass hinge grown rusty or an intricate combination lock. His eyes fixed and immovable had forfeited the power of winking any longer, his mouth was as if skewered together, his limbs stiff and inflexible like frozen members. The only light in which his companion stood—that from the hall—was so uncertain and dim that had it not been for an occasional phosphorescent glow which emanated from the bony anatomy of the creature it must have continued quite indistinguishable in the general gloom. Beverlin, somewhat reassured by the slight barrier of distance thus interposed sat up in his chair a little and tried to frame his mouth into a question. The faint, gasping sound emitted left no possible doubt as to his complete fright.

"Oh, Wallie, Wallie," came the wailing voice from down below, and now, Oh climax of horrors! the distinct sound of a struggle, crime was being committed and he a man, a defender, could not prevent it! He was powerless while foul murder was dealing upon pure innocence its cruel stroke.



Appearance of Royal Purple

Beverlin drew himself together with a giant throe and gazing imploringly at his visitant said with parched throat and incoherent voice: "Who are you? Tell me and release me from this vile situation. I have no time to dilly here—something must be done. I tell you something must be done—don't you hear that awful cry—and that? Oh don't you hear it? spirit animal or devil who are you and wherein lies your power?"

The weird head with its Medusa crown moved up and down affirmatively, while the drapery flapped about the skeleton ankles in a manner very damaging to the apparitional toilet. It seemed as if anything so diaphanous would be at once wafted to the distant ocean. Again the specter moved but this time to the other side of the room, never removing its bloody finger of indication nor the fiery gaze of those eyeless eyes. It paused again.

"You wished," spoke a voice like the echo of distant thunder dying away in caves, "you wished to know who I am! Hear, and know then oh, unworthy scion of the lineage of Japhet, that I am indeed that one of whom you have long heard, read and lived in dread—but whom very few are privileged to behold. I am known to mortals by the name of His Despotic Majesty King Royal Purple! My kingdom is all space, I know no limitations, I grow and fatten on the fears and tremors of credulous beings (stretching out a long arm of bone devoid of flesh) and my empire admits of no dispute or usurpation it is absolute! The worms of the tomb are my courtiers and the serpents of the wilderness the choicest ornaments of my kingly diadem!"

Beverlin perceived that the flapping drapery which enshrouded the gaunt [illegible] was worm eaten and moldy to a sickening extent and he fancied he detected the foul odor of decomposition. The thought sickened him. He could not dwell however upon any surmise, [illegible] ceased to speak it again drew nearer to him! Now it has passed him it [illegible] the circuit of the room, once [illegible] accomplished it in that slow, clanking horrible tread unlike any other [illegible] ever heard on sea or land three times it has completed this act and now [illegible] awe inspiring index, the [illegible] He [illegible] Come, I recall! this will never [illegible] No use no use that cruel finger is [illegible] the stroke of a pendulum [illegible] for Fate descends slowly, slowly! It hangs long suspended over his drooping head it has touched his full [illegible] hair, the finger which is but a [illegible] death itself travels Beverlin's skull with slow, sure circular [illegible] of survey three times before it [illegible] finally withdrawn and then, as [illegible] uplifted one vagrant drop of blood trickling down the cheek and mingling with the chestnut mustache, leaves a dark ruby discoloration and it has at length, bespattered an unconscious victim! Beverlin has fallen precipitately out of his chair on to the inhospitable floor, where he lies insensible.

CHAPTER V

THE RESULT.

It was about 7 o'clock the following morning when Dr Carroll whose professional engagements so frequently encroached upon his midnight repose, reined up at his gate and prepared to dismount from his saddle. It was still so early that few people were astir save those of the artisan class. Carroll was in no hurry, breakfast was yet a remote possibility, and he was deliberate in his act. His eyes moved over the slopes toward the sea, now unstirred in its placidity by any perceptible wind. A calm sunlight touched its waters into varying shades of color, fleeting clouds rested in shadows here and there, and frequent sails drifted lazily along against the distant horizon. In the midst of this matutinal reverie he was attracted by a sudden activity from within his gate, and the cry of a woman running toward him.

"Oh Walter, Walter! hurry something dreadful has happened!" cried a tall, graceful girl with a white, wan face breaking upon him, wringing her hands and anon clenching them in distress.

"Something dreadful has happened?" He leaped down quickly and tossed the bridle over a stake, a dawning thought intruding itself. "But what, Amelia? What has happened? Nothing to Beverlin, I hope! Stop this blubbering and nonsense and tell me at once what is the matter."

"It was all our fault, of course," she began sobbing dismally, mopping her eyes and becoming circumlocutory. "All our fault, Bessie's and mine! Nobody else was to blame, and of course you will be furious when you hear everything, but I am determined to tell you."

"To blame for what?" he questioned, as he led her toward the house.

"To blame—to blame, for the whole thing," she said, eagerly. "You see, Bessie is here, came over from the Island on the Peek-a-boo yesterday, and she, of course, is always up to pranks, and I don't mind either sometimes for the sake of a little fun, and when we saw your note to that friend you were expecting, Mr. Something or other, that put the idea into our heads, and Bessie said: 'Let's give him a good old fashioned scare,' and I said, 'Very well, but how'll we go in?' and then Bessie suggested"—

"Look here Amelia," interrupted the listener sternly, "you don't mean to tell me that you and that everlasting wild cat, Bessie, have been playing any practical jokes on poor old Beverlin—a fellow half dead with rheumatism already—do you?" She had twisted her handkerchief into tight knots and was biting at it in nervous little tugs.

"Oh, yes, I do mean that," she asserted, with both trembling hands over her eyes as if to ward away his just anger.

"Incredible," he murmured. "I am mortified to death, it is shameful and shocking beyond everything to have treated thus a man whom I reverence and love above all others, and who, in his affliction, has sought a refuge under my roof." They were standing to parley on the porch, about to enter the house.

"I know, I know," she continued penitently, "it was perfectly dreadful and Bessie and I are about as sick over the denouement as he is—poor soul but let me tell you the rest before you go in."

"Well, be quick about it," he said roughly, too deeply wounded to be calm or philosophical.

"Very well," she replied despondently, "you see Bessie said it was all simple enough, just put a black cat that had been pretty well starved up a garret stairway with a lot of old rubbish, one of us to go below and impersonate the murdered victim returned to haunt the spot of her doom, moan at intervals and knock over the empty fruit cans occasionally. Bessie was to do that part and superintend the cat, and then, having doctored all the locks and bolts so that they wouldn't work we were just to bring a real live old ghost upon the scene. I was the ghost and Oh Walter, I was entirely too successful! You see, I am so tall! Well we got the skull out of your closet and tied it on top of my head we set its jaws going and stuck some red tinsel in behind the eye places—"

"Oh Amelia, Amelia!" he cried, stalking up and down the portico, "how could you lend yourself to anything so disgraceful?"

"Then we put a lot of old purple velvet drapery about me, some of Aunt Sophia's old finery, you know, and an old brass binocular rubbed up with phosphorus and adorned with asparagus tips, which looked like green snakes. The hands and forearms of the skeleton we tied on too after having dipped them in carmine ink in streaks. Really Walter I was so horrible looking that Bessie said I scared her to look at and I shivered at my own reflection in the glass. I don't wonder he was overcome."

"Well," said Walter with a despairing patience as he hesitated, "what became of him—where is he, did he fire the house?"

"Just wait a minute! Now you know it was windy in gusts last night so you see that everything was propitious. We were busy all the afternoon about it and had everything prepared even to a note of warning written by the ghost—here it is, we had named him Royal Purple. We laughed and had great fun over things thinking what a grand hoax it was going to be and what a joke it would be between us all afterward. Bessie said it would help to make us all acquainted at once!"

He read the note. "Royal Grannies!" he shouted in an exalted state of bewilderment and anger. "What will not the brain of a woman plot and conceive?"

"Then," she resumed, "we lit the lamps in an ordinary light so as to give a natural impression at first and deserted the house sent the servants off on errands and awaited his advent. Bessie said we must not be too sudden about anything we must allow the thought that he was in a haunted house to gradually dawn upon him, it would have so much more force with the imagination than a sudden shock." She paused a moment for breath in her recital, which had been rapid and excited. "Well, when the climax was reached and I had sailed three times around the room in that scandalous manner and awful make up and had drawn a circle three times around his head with that long, bony finger, listen (touching his arm with impressive awe) [illegible] I screamed and Bessie [illegible] but [illegible] We [illegible] carried him between us across the hall and having placed him [illegible] loosed his cravat [illegible] and then we forced some [illegible] down his throat. Was that [illegible]

"I [illegible]," he said fervently.

"But [illegible] ever since," she continued, again shuddering, "raving—and oh Walter, it is terrible, forgive me, forgive me!"

Thus having finished her extremely humiliating confession, she pushed open the door and ushered him into the house, leading him to that darkened chamber where Beverlin in his curiosity had peeped the night before but where he now lay in the delirium of fever, his unquiet head and feet restlessly tossing, a stream of meaningless words issuing from his mouth, his wide eyeballs glaring and strangest phenomenon, with the pall of whitened hair surmounting his rolling head and the mockery of silvered mustache.

Carroll drew near his friend with self reproaching compassion and professional solicitude. Beverlin did not know him but raved more than ever, his incoherency increased, his eyes stretched to their utmost limits as with horror.

Bessie, a fair haired divinity who had been wiping perfectly dry eyes upon a dainty embroidered handkerchief in a weeping willow attitude by the darkened window and who in her close black dress and little childish slippers, looked the picture of sympathetic innocence, advanced toward Carroll and asked him with deep concern if they couldn't do anything to relieve the poor fellow.

"Bessie," said Carroll, eyeing her sternly, "this is your doing."

Bessie cast a wickedly reproachful glance upon Amelia and then said sweetly: "Half of it is—not all, I do not disclaim my share in the mischief but I am sure you will forgive me when you see how very, very sorry I am!" and she wiped away more imaginary tears, "will you not?"

Carroll at once set to work to bring Beverlin around, for days, never leaving him while he raved and tossed, nor when, after the fever having subsided the reaction and weakness ensued, abating that extreme tenderness, as toward a dependent little child which had characterized his entire guardianship. Beverlin appeared to accept Carroll's presence as quite a matter of course, asked no questions, sought no explanations—and just how much he remembered of that horrible experience, or whether it had left a complete blank in his memory was a doubt not to be speedily decided. It was a subject never alluded to in the slightest way, and fortunately the outside world knew nothing of the transaction. Bessie and Amelia both standing in such dread of the provincial press as to have precluded any tattling on their part. Long afterward when thoroughly convalescent, Beverlin related his experience to Carroll as a sort of professional secret, and it was never subsequently broached between them. Carroll, on his part, intended to be just as frank and to explain the girlish exploit to his friend, in order to obviate any lurking impression of the supernatural but Bessie's entreaties withheld him, and Beverlin to this day believes as firmly in that solitary ghostly experience of his as he does in his creed.

"One thing is certain, Walter," remarked the sly Bessie some months afterward to her new and much enamored spouse, "there is nothing like a good scare to cure sciatica, you won't find that in your dispensatories or your formularies, but it is a good thing to remember, for, although a negative homeopathic principle (not 'similia similibus curantur,' but 'one evil cures another'), and therefore not eligible for those who are strictly code, still it is an excellent thing for the allopathic ones to bear in mind! Mr. Beverlin has never had the slightest twinge since!"

"It is almost too severe for ordinary mortals," observed Walter over the top of his newspaper, laughing slightly.

"And I say furthermore," she continued, "that the whole fiasco turns out, after all, to have quite a silver lining! You see, if it hadn't been for just that identical occasion, (which brought into play all of our latent powers), you never would have discovered the true virtues and worth of her who is at present your loving wife!"

"Oh, yes, I would, Bessie dear," he replied indulgently. "Propinquity is a powerful agent, you know, and I never could have withstood those bewitching little caps at breakfast during your fortnight with Amelia. I am too susceptible to feminine daintiness entirely. Nor can I see pretty slippers wandering about my house without the impulse to do them a certain reverence."

"The slippers never would have done it," said Bessie, reflectively, "nor even the caps! I think it was, perhaps, Walter dear that despite all my frivolity and foolishness, down under the froth of vanity and fashion, you had discovered something resembling a heart, and that it was fitted and framed and designed only for you, is it not so?"

"You have hit the nail right on the head, darling, and really from the present point of view, no great harm has been done since, if Amelia accepts Beverlin she will have ample opportunity for reparation; although I doubt were he aware of her implication in his personal disfigurement, whether he would really propose. He has such a horror of that memory."

"Oh, don't you suppose," she queried, "that she will ever, in a moment of extreme confidence confess it all because I am afraid if she does not I shall be forced to, it will be impossible to keep such a secret my whole life long!"

"Let us wait until they are safely married," he replied with practical good sense. "Then we may blab to our hearts' content."

These statements are, in effect the facts in the case (all others are fraudulent) and if necessary to substantiate them the narrator Walter Carroll, M. D., is ready to make his affidavit, signed sealed sworn to, before any notary public in good and regular standing in the United States.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

A RESUME OF THE WORK IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Remarkable for the Admission of Four New States, for Tariff Discussion, the Creation of a New Executive Department, and Filibustering in the House. Bills Passed and Vetoed.

WASHINGTON March 4—The fiftieth congress ends to-day at noon. At that hour it expires by limitation. The house dissolves, but the senate continuing in existence meets in extra session to form a new organization and to confirm or reject such nominations as the president may submit for action.

The fiftieth congress will be noted in history for four things. First, the admission into the Union of four new states—North Dakota South Dakota, Montana and Washington; second for the tariff discussion which consumed so much time in both house and senate; third for the creation of a new executive department, and fourth, for the amount of filibustering that took place in the house.

Undoubtedly the most important piece of business congress disposed of was the admission of four new states to the Union. This action would have been almost an impossibility before the election which settled the question of the presidency. It was an action of great importance to the Union, adding to the strength of the general government and relieving it of a great deal of responsibility. It is of importance to the Republican party, also, assuring it a good working majority in the next congress. The creation of the executive department of agriculture gives to President Harrison another cabinet office with which to reward some leader of the Republican party.

The tariff discussion consumed a great deal of the time of house and senate and although no legislation resulted to reduce the revenue and simplify its collection the debate served to outline with distinctness the policy of each party in the election contest, and probably opened the way to legislation in the next congress. An effort was made when the session was near its close to have the tobacco tax repealed but while there was a majority of each house in favor of the passage of the measure it was successfully opposed by members of the committee on ways and means who through their friends, prevented its consideration by resorting to filibustering tactics.

The abuse of the rules of the house by the minority during the second session has been among the most striking features of the business of that body. Mr Weaver and Mr Anderson made themselves famous by preventing the consideration of all business until the majority in the house would consent to the consideration of the measures in which they were interested. Mr Oates of Alabama also created a deadlock by filibustering tactics to prevent the consideration of the direct tax bill. This was in the first session. The filibustering in the second session was directed principally against the consideration of the Pacific railroad funding bill, and the Cowles bill to repeal the tobacco tax, and in favor of the consideration of the Oklahoma bill. The direct tax bill was the only one of those measures benefitted and that after passing both houses, was vetoed on Saturday last by the president.

The Pacific railroad bill still stands on the calendar of the house and a like measure remains on the senate calendar. The friends of the Oklahoma bill succeeded in carrying it through the house but it remains unconsidered in the senate. The Cowles bill was effectually disposed of by the filibusterers.

The power placed in the hands of the minority by the existing rules is so great and has been applied so often in this congress that it is not unlikely a revision of the rules will be made by the house in the fifty first congress when it meets for organization. The business placed before congress for consideration in the last two years greatly exceeded in the aggregate that of any previous congress. This is largely due to the increase of measures for private relief, a fact which emphasizes the necessity, often admitted, of providing some tribunal for the arbitration of the claims against the government which are now brought to congress for adjudication.

There were introduced in the senate in the fiftieth congress 3,929 bills and 143 joint resolutions, and 2,710 reports were made from committees. In the house there were 12,859 bills, 267 joint resolutions and 4,154 reports. In the forty-ninth congress there were introduced 3,358 senate bills, 11,300 house bills, 118 senate joint resolutions, 266 house joint resolutions, and there were received from the senate committees 1,990 and from house committees 4,181 reports.

Of the bills and joint resolutions in the present congress not one in twenty passed the house and not one in thirty passed both houses and went to the president for his signature.

Of the bills that became laws at the first session of the present congress the following are the most important:

Authorizing the condemnation by the government of sites for public buildings.

Establishing a department of labor.

Prohibiting obscene or libellous matter passing through the mails.

Providing for an annual maritime conference to secure greater safety for life and property at sea.

Giving $100 bounty to soldiers who were enrolled or enlisted for three years prior to July 22 1861, and who were subsequently honorably discharged from the service.

Authorizing the president to arrange a conference with the South and Central American republics with a view of closer commercial relations.

Remitting duties paid on imported breeding animals and admitting free of duty those imported in future.

Reducing the charge of passports from $5 to $1.

Increasing pensions for utter deafness to $30 a month.

Increasing the stringency of laws relating to timber cutting on the public domain or Indian reservations.

Extending the eight-hour law to letter carriers.

Giving to state soldiers' homes $100 a year for each inmate received who would be entitled to admission to the national home.

Restricting Chinese immigration (2.)

Detailing officers of the army and navy for educational purposes in state colleges.

Widening the scope of the law relating to postal crimes.

Providing boards of arbitration for railroads.

Among the measures which have passed congress at the session just closing and which have received the signature of the president, are the following:

Placing on the retired list Gens. Rosecrans, W. F. Smith and A. J. Smith.

Regulating appointments in the marine hospital service and requiring the appointments to be made by the president by and with advice and consent of the senate.

Incorporating the American Historical association.

Providing for the cession of the lands of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, to the government and their allotment to the Indians.

Providing arms, etc., for militia in Oregon and Montana.

Providing that letters bearing a special delivery stamp shall be delivered whether they bear the regular postage or not.

Increasing the maximum amount of international money orders from $50 to $100.

Abolishing circuit court powers of district courts in Arkansas and West Virginia and providing for writs of error in capital cases.

Providing a temporary home on receiving ships for discharged sailors of the navy.

Authorizing the furnishing of obsolete cannon to soldiers' homes.

Providing that seamen may deposit their savings with paymasters on whose books their accounts are borne.

Creating an executive department of agriculture.

Increasing the pension of those who have lost both hands to $100 a month.

Providing for writs of error of appeals to the supreme court in all cases involving the question of jurisdiction of the court below.

Appropriating $250,000 to enable the president to prevent the interests of the United States in Panama.

Strengthening the interstate commerce law.

There were nine contested election cases before the house, of which seven were disposed of in the first session and at a comparatively early day. In each of these cases the sitting member was given his seat. Two cases were left undetermined. The first of them—Smalls vs. Elliott—was determined recently in favor of the sitting member. The other—Sullivan vs. Felton—was not disposed of by the house. The report of the committee was in favor of Mr. Sullivan, the contestant.

The number of presidential vetoes received by congress has been very large. The greater portion of these measures have been private pension bills, although the president has refused his consent to some legislation of a general and very important character. In the first session of the Fiftieth congress the president returned, without his approval, 128 bills. Of those 105 were pension bills 12 were claims and 6 were for public buildings—Allentown, Pa., Columbus, O., Bar Harbor, Me., Council Bluffs, Ia.; Youngstown, O., and Sioux City, Ia. The other measures were: For the sale of lands of the New York Indians, to allow the city of Boston to use Castle Island, certifying agricultural college lands to Kansas, for the sale of the Fort Wallace military reservation; granting lands for park in Tacoma, W. T., and granting right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle railroad through Indian territory.

In the second session twenty-seven veto messages were received from the president. Of these twenty-one were pension vetoes, four of the vetoed measures were relief bills and the other bills disapproved by the president were the direct tax bill and the bill to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

The record of business done by congress in the passage of bills and resolutions is much smaller than the amount of business left undone. Both houses of congress leave their calendars well filled. That of the house is especially large. It fills a book of 142 pages. The senate calendar, though much smaller, contains some very important measures.

The senate, notwithstanding the amount of time occupied by the tariff discussion, was more fortunate than the house and managed to dispose of most of the business sent over from that body.

Among the bills favorably reported from the house committees, which were not acted upon at either session of congress, were the following:

To adjust accounts of labor under the eight-hour law.

To establish a bureau of public health.

To pension female nurses.

To remove the Southern Ute Indians from Colorado to Utah.

To pension prisoners of war.

To organize the territory of Alaska.

To provide additional justices for the territories.

To erect United States prisons.

To authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States.

To provide for postoffice buildings in cities of a certain population.

Providing for an assistant secretary of war.

To organize a naval reserve.

Regulating the manufacture and sale of compound lard.

To establish a pure food division in the department of agriculture.

A river and harbor bill.

To admit Idaho, Arizona, Montana and New Mexico.

To prohibit polygamy by constitutional amendment.

To render eligible to any position in the army any person who served the Confederate states.

The Pacific railroad funding bill.

To prohibit aliens acquiring land in the United States.

The following bills have passed the senate and are still on the house calendar:

To settle the claims of any state for expenses incurred in defense of the United States.

To reimburse the depositors of the Freedmen's bank.

To prevent the obstruction of navigable water.

The following bills which have passed the house are on the senate calendar:

To prevent the employment of alien labor on public works.

To provide for the payment of claims arising from Indian depredations.

The following senate bills and resolutions have been reported from the senate committees and are still on the senate calendar:

To provide for inquests under national authority.

To retire judges of the circuit and district courts who are disabled.

To establish a United States court.

To establish a postal telegraph system.

To establish a bureau of harbor and water ways.

To provide for the erection of public buildings by contract let to the lowest bidder.

Proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, etc., of alcoholic liquors.

The Pacific railroad funding bill.

To declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production.

To extend the right of suffrage to women.

To establish a national board of health.

A number of important investigations were instituted by the house and senate, and while little legislation resulted, the educational effect was undoubtedly important. One of the most thorough of these investigations was undertaken by a committee of the house, of which Mr. Ford was chairman. This committee visited New York, Boston, Detroit and other large cities to study questions of immigration. It made a thorough report on the immigration laws, and recommended several important changes in them.

The house committee on manufactures undertook an investigation of the subject of trusts and reported to the house some interesting testimony and recommendations. The house committee on agriculture took a great deal of testimony of a sensational character on the adulteration of food. It also made an inquiry into the question of grain gambling, reporting that the subject was not within the jurisdiction of congress.

THE aggregate amount of medicines and extracts manufactured and sold by G. T. Dennis, of Eldred, Pa., during 1888 was $7,000, showing the verdict of the people of their superior value.

D. C. YOUNG has just received from Jamestown Knitting Mills, a new lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Leggins.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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All communications should be addressed to

L. ROGERS,
Editor and Proprietor

Smethport, Pa., March 15, 1889.

IN CONNECTION with the prohibition question the following interesting statement is published: The Maine Legislature has recently passed a law which allows municipal officers to license any number of drug stores in any town or city to sell liquor in amounts not exceeding a quart on a physician's prescription, and any druggist who is a doctor can sell on his own prescription.

GENERAL SIMON CAMERON was ninety years old on Friday last, and the greetings and congratulations the venerable statesman received from friends all over the land must have been very gratifying. He deserves all the good things being said of him. The Governor and his Cabinet and both houses of the Legislature called on him during the day at his residence on Front street, in Harrisburg.

THE inaugural address of President Harrison has received the highest commendations on every hand. Even the Democratic papers of the country speak well of it. "Bold without bluster, calm without cringing," says the New York *World*. "Temperate and sensible expressions as to our foreign policy," says the Philadelphia *Times*. "A conspicuously honest state paper," says the New York *Herald*. "Not a bad performance," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. "The very moderate tone of the address," is the New York *Times'* verdict. "Modest, sensibly conceived and excellently written," says the New York *Sun*.

REPRESENTATIVE BURDICK asks the following pertinent question regarding the revenue bill now before the Legislature: "Our people would like to know why corporations engaged in manufacturing iron and steel, cottons or woolens, should be exempt from taxation, and our lumber corporations be taxed?" With Messrs. Burdick and Griffith from this county, Clay from Elk, Johnson from Cameron and Thompson from Warren in the House, and Senators Packer from this district and Allen from the Warren district in the Senate, we are inclined to think so unjust a proposition to this section of the State will pass over some dead bodies before it reaches the Governor.

IT WOULD be a gracious act on the part of President Harrison to appoint H. S. McCalmont, Esq., of Bradford, to one of the Territorial Judgeships, although we understand that the policy of the administration will be to select gentlemen living in the Territories for those positions if the right kind of material can be found there. Mr. McCalmont did splendid service during the campaign and no man is more conversant on that subject than Senator Quay, Chairman of the National Committee. Nothing would please the Republicans of McKean county more than the appointment of Mr. McCalmont to a position commensurate with his abilities, which is equivalent to any position in the gift of the President.

THE utter uselessness of the *Legislative Record* is an old, old story, and if a member had not again called attention to it in the House on Monday night last, the probabilities are that it would have continued on unmolested in its wearisome course to its final end, which is usually from three to four months after the session expires. Through the courtesy of Senator Packer this hybrid finds its way, occasionally, to this office, always ten days late and always crammed with the yawp of a dozen fledgling statesmen of the House. There are a number of sensible men from this section of the State in that body but they seem to be awed into silence, as their voices are seldom heard in the jargon which prevails in that body. If brother Packer has any use for ancient reading matter among his home constituents, we authorize him to change the address of the *Record* now being sent to this office. We have no use for it excepting to cut up into wrappers and the paper upon which it is printed is poor for that purpose.

THE AMENDMENTS.

As will be seen by reference to other columns of this paper, the 18th of June next is the day fixed for determining as momentous a question as the voters of Pennsylvania were ever called upon to vote for. There are two amendments to the Constitution of the State to be voted for on that day, but one only—the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks—will absorb the attention of the people. The other, which proposes to take off the tax qualification from voters, we believe will be generally acquiesced in. From this time until the day of the election we propose to give at least two columns to the discussion of the prohibition question—one column to the friends and one column to the opponents of the measure, if they are disposed to use that amount of space. The question is wisely taken out of the domain of party politics and voters are free to act as their conscience dictates on this great issue.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in speaking of this important question, recently, very properly says: "But the issue is now upon us. Each voter must now say for himself what he will do about it, on which side of the fence he will drop. He can be neutral no longer. He must take one side or the other. Voter what will you do? Not what is your neighbor going to do, or the temperance societies, or the third party Prohibitionists, but what are you going to do? This is a question you must settle with your conscience. And it is a question of conscience, of responsibility to friends, to neighbors, to country and to God."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

[From our own correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, March 12.—The two days' sessions of the Legislature last week gave to the legislators but little time to work and hence but little to report.

The inauguration of President Harrison, at Washington, proved the mecca for all Republicans and on Monday and Tuesday, March 4th and 5th, a large majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature was being rained on in Washington. On the return of our members to Harrisburg, however, they promptly resumed their legislative harness and put in two days of faithful work.

The finishing touches to the bill creating the necessary legislative machinery for the special election to be held on June 18th, were given to House bill 105 on Wednesday and Thursday, notwithstanding the determined efforts of the Democratic Senators to obstruct and delay final action. The House and Senate completed the bill on Friday and transmitted it to the Governor, where the Executive approval was at once affixed and it is now a law.

It was amusing, in Thursday's session of the Senate, when the bill was on final passage, to hear the warnings sounded by Democratic Senators, and the great danger that would follow such legislation. It fell flat to Republican ears and didn't scare the majority party one bit. Senator Cooper responded "that the Republican party entered the contest knowing full well the responsibilities assumed, but it entered into the fight with the courage of its convictions and proposed to accept the people's verdict as final."

The State Board of Health is after police powers and authority and asks in a bill presented by Mr. Watson, of Schuylkill county, that it be given authority to abate such nuisances as may be condemned by them, and by the issuing of necessary orders, compel the abatement of the nuisance complained of. A refusal to obey such orders by any persons shall be deemed a misdemeanor, upon conviction for which an offender may be fined and imprisoned.

There has been of late a great deal of newspaper comment on the publicity given to the execution of criminals by capital punishment. In some recent cases the occasion of inflicting the death sentence of a court upon a criminal, was made a sort of "Donnybrook Fair" exhibition. An audience of curious people ought not to be tolerated on occasions of this kind and it is rightly agreed that the solemn scenes of a murder's last ending of life must not be turned into a menagerie. To avoid this a bill has been presented in the House providing that the sentence shall in the future be executed by the Wardens of the Eastern or the Western Penitentiary or an authorized Deputy, at the above penal institutions and limiting the number of those to be admitted to such scenes, to a small number, confining this number to the usual Jury, the Sheriff and his Deputies and press representatives. The bill is favorably received and, if it can be reached before final adjournment, will doubtless become a law. The execution of the death sentence should not be made the occasion for a jubilee.

The Knights of Labor committee appointed at a recent session of the convention of that order held in Harrisburg, have stamped with their approval, a number of labor bills introduced into the Legislature at this session. The committee has issued a circular to members and senators requesting the support of the semi-monthly pay bill, the anti dockage bill, the anti company store bill, the Senate bill requiring employers to make compensation to employes for injuries received while in the service of such employers and the bill to restrict the employment of women and children in factories, and providing for inspectors in such factories.

Besides these measures, which have already been introduced, the committee propose to prepare and present bills to improve the conditions of miners in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions; to improve the mine ventilation laws; to compel the examination of anthracite coal mines, at stated periods, by mine inspectors, besides the Knights of Labor favor a Saturday half holiday, the Australian system of voting; to give lumbermen a lien on cut timber.

Of course the Legislature will be expected to devote the major part of its time to such legislation as may be desired by the Knights of Labor, but one would suppose that the experience of the organization of the Knights of Labor with the last Legislature and its demand for specific labor enactments and its utter failure with all its measures would suggest care at this session as to the class of legislation asked for.

The western end of the State proposes to make children attend public school and for this purpose have introduced a compulsory education bill and provide for the appointment of what will be known as officers for the arrest of truant school children. This bill will spoil lots of fun for the youthful American school boy who prides himself on his ability to successfully play "hookey or bags" and escape punishment.

The House has passed finally and sent to the Senate the bill prohibiting the shield of the Loyal Legion or star and ribbon of the G. A. R. to be worn by persons not entitled to wear them. It will be endorsed by the Senate and will be signed by the Governor so that the dead-beats who use these emblems to aid their swindling operations, will be more cautious in the future.

The ladies of the G. A. R. from the western portion of the State have projected the establishment of a home for aged and helpless widows of deceased soldiers and have asked the Legislature for a small State appropriation to put the project on a sure footing to start it, but the House Appropriation Committee has refused the request and returned the bill to the House with an adverse report. The ladies, however, I learn, will go ahead and will depend upon a generous public for the aid refused them by the Legislature.

The Legislature on Friday last in a body called on General Simon Cameron to congratulate him on the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. It was a grand sight to see the venerable statesman as he proudly received his callers and to hear the many little pleasantries that were passed between host and guests as the visitors were introduced. Many he called by name and to others whose names were familiar although the persons were strangers to him, he would ask the question, "are you a son of Mr. so and so: I used to know him very well." From 10 o'clock in the morning until late at night the General's house on Front street was crowded with visitors to extend congratulations and wish the venerable statesman many more years of health and happiness. At the conclusion of the Legislative visit, General Cameron, in promising "to behave himself in the future," said that "this was the happiest day of his life.

Harrisburg enjoys the distinction of an unexpected (and by the way unwelcome) visit of a real genuine earthquake, which paid us a visit on Friday p. m., about 6 1-2 o'clock. The tremor was very strong in some parts of our city and occasioned wide spread alarm. There has been no disaster or mishap of any kind reported as yet in our neighborhood. But every person one meets, if he felt the disturbance, was prompt in saying, "No, thank you; no more earthquakes for me."

ALCROFT.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—President Harrison has made a beginning which, if kept up, will make his administration one of the most popular in the history of the Government.

His deference to the people was shown in a marked manner when he was inaugurated. The rain was pouring down in torrents and it was suggested to him that he should be sworn in and deliver his inaugural address in the Senate Chamber instead of on the platform erected for the purpose at the east portico of the Capitol. His reply was "There are thousands of people out there who have been waiting patiently for several hours to see the ceremony and hear the address and I do not propose to disappoint them. If they can come out in the rain to see and hear me, I can and shall speak in the rain." And another thing that adds to his personal popularity is his habit of daily taking a long walk through the streets either unattended or accompanied only by a friend.

The verdict here upon the inaugural address is that it was one of the best ever delivered no; sensation, nor was it, intended to, but it is conceded to be thoroughly patriotic by those who are not prejudiced.

In his selection of a Cabinet it is also conceded that the President has been particularly fortunate. He seems to have made no enemies nor caused any hard feeling among the party leaders. This is almost unprecedented. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State needs no introduction to the American people. His career as Representative, Speaker of the House, Senator, Secretary of State under Garfield and candidate for the Presidency is a part of American history. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, is almost as well known as Mr. Blaine. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Garfield and made a good impression on the country at that time. He has also been a Representative in Congress and a Senator, but since he retired from the Cabinet after the death of Garfield he has devoted himself entirely to private business. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, is not so widely known, not having ever before held a national office, but he is a practical self made business man and has been for years at the head of the Republican party in Vermont, of which State he has also been Governor. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, is well known in New York as a prominent lawyer. He was also a gallant soldier during the rebellion. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, is one of the leading lawyers of Missouri, and enjoys the reputation of being absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duty. Such a man is needed to handle the great and complicated interests with which the Interior Department has to deal. General Noble has a grand war record also. He enlisted at the breaking out of the strife as a private and was mustered out at its close as brigader general. Attorney General Miller stands at the head of the Indiana bar, and is a warm personal friend of President Harrison and has been his law partner for fifteen years. John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, has never held an office of any kind, although he has been for many years closely associated with the management of the Republican party in Philadelphia, but his experience at the head of the largest retail business house in the world has fully qualified him for his present position. And it is predicted that under his management our entire mail system will be more efficient than ever before, and that, within six months from the present time. General Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, is a practical farmer and therefore well qualified for the head of the new Department. He was under General Harrison in the late war, and as Governor of Wisconsin during the late anarchist troubles made a great reputation by his firmness in dealing with and putting down the law-breakers.

Despite the terrible weather the inaugural parade was the largest that ever took place and was witnessed by nearly a half million of people.

Since Tuesday morning the President has spent most of his time in shaking hands with the thousands of visitors that have besieged the White House. As most of them are strangers he is not willing to refuse to see them.

The inaugural ball was a brilliant success in several ways. The music was divine, the toilets superb and gorgeously bewildering and the great room a blaze of beauty. Four years ago the number of tickets sold was 8,000, which up to that time was the largest attendance. For Monday night 12,000 tickets were sold. R.

A GLANCE at the composition of the new Cabinet, says the Des Moines *Register*, would quickly show that the Republican party had returned to power. Half of the new Cabinet ministers were Union soldiers of gallant record. Gen. Noble, Gen. Rusk, Gen. Tracy and Col. Proctor, all wore the Union blue and did good service in the field.

THE W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

This column is conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of McKean Co.

Far-sighted philanthropists are looking toward a time in the distant future, when, in the words of the poet—

> "The war drums throb no longer, and the battle flags are furled,
> In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

All modern thought and effort are tending toward this universal federation, which it is hoped will one day control the world's forces in the interests of peace and of every right reform.

To the women of the world there is given in this world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union an opportunity to take an initiative step toward this great consummation. No single solvent of the sectional spirit can be found like waging a peaceful warfare side by side against a common foe, and in going forth to battle against the two-fold evils of intemperance and impurity, we belive that the women of the whole world will be brought together into a universal sisterhood, and so help to prepare the way for that federation of all nations and all peoples, of which the philanthropist dreams and toward which he is working.

The object of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, therefore is to form a world-wide organization of all women interested in any form of Temperance, or Social Purity, or any other branch of Christian, philanthropic, or reformatory work having a total abstinence basis, throughout the whole world, under the name of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

It is not intended that this federation shall hamper or control in any way the plans or actions of any Society or individual, but that it shall simply unite them all into one common organization for the better furtherance of the purpose that animates each.

The W. C. T. U. of the United States has proved beyond the possibility of question, that the existence of a common organization, binding together a large extent of country, is of great advantage in transmitting from one place to another suggestions for work, and help in their execution.

It is obvious that a World's W. C. T. U. must necessarily multiply this effectiveness in proportion to the extent of its organization. It will provide a world-wide network by which temperance and social reform workers of every nation may communicate with and help each other in their great reforms.

The especial advantages resulting will be that the workers in each country will have an opportunity to become informed: first, of the methods of work successfully carried on in all other countries; and secondly, of the most useful provisions of the already existing laws on temperance and social purity in all civilized states, and the methods by which these laws can be applied with the greatest advantage; and also of all proposed and newly executed laws as they are brought forward in any nation.

Besides these advantages of a network of communication, and a general intelligence department, it is intended that the whole force of the World's Union shall be turned upon the International questions affecting social and temperance reforms. There is a work to be done in this direction in improving the Extradition Treaties as occasion arises, and in bringing pressure to bear against the forcing of alcoholics and other narcotics upon savage and semi-civilized communities. There are immense and hitherto neglected scandals in relation to this forcing of the worst forms of drink upon the natives throughout the continent of Africa, and in other places, by the so-called civilized merchants of all nationalities. As the uncivilized portion of the world is at present being rapidly divided under the nominal sovereignty of the various great powers this is exactly the time when prompt and uniform action ought to be taken to force every government to protect these helpless people from the awful curse of the liquor traffic, by adopting the same course as that taken by the Dominion of Canada, which protects the Indians of its North-west Territory, not only by a strictly enforced penal law against furnishing them with intoxicating drink, but also by adopting and maintaining, primarily for the benefit of the Indians, a rigid exclusion of all alcoholic liquors from the whole territory.

There is at this very moment a crying need for international remonstrance and interference in regard to the administration of the great Free State of the Congo, which was placed under international control by the recent, Congress at Berlin. The liquor traffic is steadily assuming an appalling magnitude in this state under the sanction and protection of the powers and is likely if not arrested, to utterly ruin the native population, who are as helpless as children before its inroads.

The World's Union will further be a great protective agency encircling the world for the saving of the boys and girls who are annually scattering themselves over every quarter of the globe, in search of work or of education. Snares innumerable surround the unwary feet of these wanderers, and the organized mother and sister love of the World's W. C. T. U. may be, and we believe will be, the salvation of thousands.

It would be an invaluable help to our work if the literature of temperance and social purity, and other reforms in every country, translated at need, could be the common property of women all over the world; and it is intended that there shall be in each country a central depot under the control of a Superintendent appointed for the purpose, where specimens and files of this literature can be found, and where price lists of the larger works in all languages shall be, as far as possible, kept up to date.

THERE is an anecdote just now in print in which General Sherman and Dr. Bliss, who died last week, figure. The General had been taking the Doctor's medicine for a number of days, and, when next he came, said: "Doctor, I dont seem to be getting any better for all of your medicine." "Well, General," replied the doctor, jocosely, "perhaps you had better take Shakespeare's advice and throw physic to the dogs." "I would doctor," replied the sick man, as he turned his head on the pillow, "I would, but there are a number of valuable dogs in the neighborhood, and I don't wan't to kill 'em off."

THE Buffalo *Express* in commenting upon the President's inaugural, says: "The inaugural address of President Benjamin Harrison is compact and full of meat. It breathes a spirit of devotion to duty, and expresses more clearly a dependence upon God than that of any other President since Lincoln. In doing this there is not the least approach to cant. The President asserts the principle that the oath of office which he has taken is a mutual compact between himself and the people, and, while promising to discharge his part of the agreement he calls upon them to make good their implied part."

PRESIDENT HARRISON refuses to see applicants for office on Sunday, a position which will be heartily endorsed by the decent people of the entire country. A man who bores public men for office on Sunday should never have one.

Assignee's Notice.

In the matter of the Assignment of E. B. McCoy, to John N. Apple, for the benefit of creditors.

In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, No. 85, December Term, 1887.

To all parties concerned:

The above assignee having filed his first and final account the same was allowed by said court March 12, 1889. A rule to show cause why the said assignee shall not pay over all money, and resign the balance of the estate in his hands to said E. B. McCoy, and why said assignee shall not be discharged from all his duties and obligations as such assignee and his bail released, will be heard and allowed unless cause be shown to the contrary at a session of said court to be held at Smethport, Pa., on Monday April 8, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. M. McELROY, Prothonotary.

Smethport, Pa., March 13, 1889. 3t.

MASONS' SUPPLIES!

Fresh Lime, Plaster, Cement,

Plastering Hair, Tile of all kinds, Fire and Clay Brick, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

A. REILLY,

SMETHPORT, PA.

March 15, 1889—1y.

Constitutional Amendment.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Constitutional Amendment.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met* That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

A true copy of the joint resolution.

3-15-3m CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Road Funds of Keating Township, 1888.

A. J. BOND, in account with Keating township.

		Dr.	
1888.			
April 6.	To seated duplicate		$1444.44
	" transferred from Hussey's duplicate of 1887		52.98
April 9.	" Commissioners' road order,		1084.62
Aug. 13.	" received of County Com'rs,		375.00
Dec. 31.	" " " "		100.00
1889.			
Jany. 8.	" " " "		700.00
Feby. 2	" " " "		250.00
	" bond sold to J. N. Apple		700.00
	" " H. B. Vincent,		1300.00
	" rec'd from Collector Hussey		650.00
			$6657.04
	Bal due A. J. Bond		62.37
			$6719.41

Cr.		
By taxes worked out	$ 995.17	
Exonerations	35.46	
Transferred to 1889 dup	151.77	
Taxes worked out transferred from Hussey's dup	52.98	
Discount on $1084.62 at 6 per cent	65.08	
Receipts and vouchers	4473.53	
187 days' services	187.00	
131 days, man and team	524.00	
Use of horse and buggy	100.00	
Commission on $5421.00, at 2 per cent	108.43	
Expenses collecting taxes	20.00	
		$6719.41

GEO. N. BARRETT, HENRY WRIGHT, } Auditors.

W. A. McINTOSH, Town Clerk.

W. A. YOUNG in account with Keating township.

		Dr.	
April 6.	To seated duplicate		$1441.07
" 12.	" Comm'rs road order		1084.62
July 7.	" Rec'd of Commissioners		300.00
" 7.	" " "		75.00
Feby 2.	" " "		250.00
			$3150.69

Cr.		
By taxes worked out	$1244.29	
Exonerations	19.03	
Transferred to 1889 dup.	69.25	
Discount on $1084.62 at 6 per cent	65.08	
Receipts and vouchers	1397.00	
96 days' services	96.00	
13½ days, man and team	54.00	
10 lb. compound	2.00	
Expenses collecting taxes	8.00	
Use of horse and buggy	75.00	
Commission on $1519.00 at 2 per cent	30.38	
	$3066.15	
Balance due township	84.54	
		$3150.69

GEO. N. BARRETT, HENRY WRIGHT, } Auditors.

W. A. McINTOSH, Town Clerk.

INDEBTEDNESS OF TOWNSHIP.

Bond held by H. Hamlin, due June 27, 1890	$2500.00
Bond held by J. N. Apple, due Dec. 10, 1889	700.00
Bond held by H. B. Vincent, due June 10, 1890	1300.00
	$4500.00

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Send for Catalogue of the Department you desire to enter.

JAMES CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., Prest. n29tf.

Court Proclamation.

The HON. A. G. OLMSTED, President Judge, of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, has issued his precept, bearing date Friday, March 1st, 1889, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the borough of Smethport, Pa., on Monday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1889, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Pa., March 5th, 1889, and in the 112th year of the independence of the United States of America.

W. D. CLARKE, Sheriff

TRIAL LIST.

For Fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1889.

1. Sam Stoler for use of Rosa Boyle, vs. W. H. Dennis and Mrs. W. H. Dennis. No. 12, December term, 1887. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit. Labor claim.

2. Joseph M. Tait and Philo Ackley vs. C. M. Colwell, E. B. Hoyt and A. C. Taylor, William Porter, Austin Merrick, J. B. Jennings and John Shearley. No. 3 9, February term, 1878. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.

3. W. L. Chrisman vs. E. F. Willets and Amelia Willets, wife of E. F. Willets, in right of said wife, George Phillips and Isaac Willets. No. 375, May Term, 1882. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty. Disclaimers of E. F. Willets and George Phillips filed.

4. The township of Foster vs. A. P. Sprague, A. L. Bishop. No. 302, February term, 1884. Appeal from Auditors' Report. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave to give special matter, &c.

5. C. L. Bellows vs. J. J. Newman, No. 343, May term, 1884. Trespass. Plea—Not guilty.

6. A. Wyckoff, vs. Jonas Artley, E. F. Benninghoff, J. H. Butler, C. A. Cornen, D. Cornen, Daniel Carrigan, Lewis A. Fisher, Joseph Flynn, J. H. Flynn, C. H. Foster, M. A. Haggerty, I. Hamachen, J. M. Holden, B. A. Knight, Charles Knox, G. A. Lackey, J. C. Lineman, A. E. Lineman, H. G. Mitchell, J. K. Mitchell, G. W. Mitchell, R. D. Newman, M. E. Nutting, R. J. O'Hern, Benjamin Paradise, O. T. Spencer, E. R. Sherman and J. C. Brenneman late partners doing business as the Kendall Water Works. No. 347. October term. 1884. Assumpsit. Plea—Defendants served, pleads non-assumpsit, payment with leave to give special matter in evidence. Statute of Limitation set off, &c.

7. C. L. Clark for use of L. L. Lohman vs. R. T. Lane, No. 223, February term, 1885. Debt. Plea—Non-assumpsit, set off and payment with leave to give special matter in evidence, &c.

8. D. C. Oyster, Alfred Short, W. H. Horton, E. F. Cartwright, partners doing business as The Ridgway Lumber Company, Limited, vs. A. F. Bannon and O. D. Coleman. No. 261, October term, 1885. Trespass vle et armis de bonis asportatis. Plea—Not guilty.

9. Arnold & Dolley, use M. A. Lillibridge vs. Daniel Crowley. No. 536, October term, 1885. Sci. Fa. to Revive Judgment. Plea—Payment.

10. Geo. W. Farnham vs. Geo. E. Beaumont. No. 6, December term, 1886, Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

11. W. N. Hanna vs. N. B. Battelle, Grant Battelle, C. A. Battelle and Joseph M. Tait, co-partners as N. B. Battelle & Co. No. 23, December term, 1886. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

12. Alfred Short vs. F. E. Wood. No. 25, February term. 1887. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, etc.

13. Morris Herron and Amelia Herron, his wife, in right of said Amelia Herron, vs. L. M. Brock, defendant, Peter Pallas and M. Herron, garnishees. No. 22, May term, 1887. Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit and payment, and plea at length.

14. Henry Stephens vs. Pauline Reible. No. 135, May term. 1887. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, set off, absque hoc. infra sex annos.

15. J. W. McFarland vs. J. W. McCrea, Thos. E. McCrea and James Eaton, doing business as McCrea Brothers & Eaton. No. 214, October term, 1887. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit.

16. Harvey Spaulding vs. David W. White No. 18, December term, 1887. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

17. Ed. Kahn, Manager, vs. J. L. Andrews. No. 243. December term, 1887. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

18. I. T. Beecher, vs. T. N. Barnsdall and The Kendall Refining Co. No. 229, February term. 1888. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.

19. Frank Andrews vs. John C. Hamlin and George W. Williams, Executors of Henry Hering, deceased. No. 30, May term. 1888. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, &c.

20. Hector Morrison vs. Geo McLeod and John McLeod, doing business as McLeod Brothers No. 198, May term, 1888. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit.

21. William Blew vs. Ridgway Lumber Company, Limited. No. 224, May term, 1888. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, set off, payment, &c.

22. Henry L. McCoy vs. Stephen G. Curtis, Reuben G. Curtis and M. Rosalind Curtis. No 341, May term. 1888. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.

23. Mrs. S. M. Crull vs. Thomas Osborne, Constable. No. 13, December term, 1888. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit.

J. W. PIKE,

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Feb. 10, 1889—tf.

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They are warranted for five years, and if after a trial of from three to six months, they fall below the recommend, will be removed at the Companys expense, and

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Smethport, Pa., March 18, 1884.

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Ceiling, Etc.

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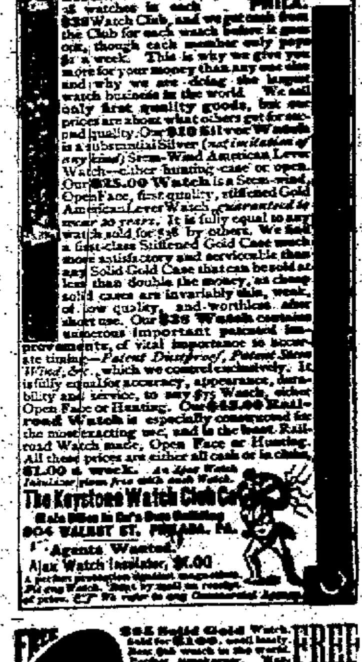

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McKean County Miner

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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If you want the address of your paper changed, give the old postoffice as well as the new one.
If you want your paper stopped, pay arrearage, otherwise you will continue liable if from time to time [illegible] whether you take it from the office or not.
If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We send every one a paper every week, and the trouble is with the mails when not received.

Smethport, Pa., March 15, 1889.

W. R. Rogers, Local Editor.

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

—Mud is plentiful.

—Moonlight nights again.

—This is the first day of Spring.

—Civil Court convenes March 25th.

—Spring fever is already prevalent.

—Court adjourned last Wednesday.

—House cleaning will soon be in order.

—The "beautiful snow" has about vanished.

—The trout fishing season commences April 15th.

—The big roller rink has been temporarily closed.

—Local news at this time of the year is rather scarce.

—Judge Olmstead presided over argument court this week.

—Gorgeous sunsets have been witnessed in this locality, of late.

—The dancing class will continue to trip for a few weeks yet.

—Bicycles made their first appearance on the streets last Tuesday.

—The infant child of M Ray, of King street, died on Tuesday last.

—The W. R. C. of this place contemplate giving a ball in the near future.

—As nature awakens from her long sleep the husbandmans' heart is glad.

—The Helping Hands will meet next Tuesday, March 19th, at Temperance Hall.

—Bradford has a new fire alarm bell, with which the firemen are not at all satisfied.

—Tony Anderson Oaks, the Turtle Point murderer will be tried at the May term of court.

—The W. C. T. U. entertainment on Tuesday evening, in Temperance Hall, netted about $6.00.

—Mercantile Appraiser Sloan has completed his appraisement list. It will be published next week.

—The wonted tranquility that follows the tempestuous storm of gayety at this season is fully appreciated.

—Gifford's Mechanic street mill suspended operations a few days, the latter part of last week, for repairs.

—Jupiter is the morning star of this month. He appears above the southeastern horizon about three hours before sunrise.

—Electric bells are the latest innovation in this community. They are quite extensively used and are growing in popularity.

—The verses upon the death of Lloyd, the infant son of J. W. and M. E. Tubbs, of Annin Creek, will be published in our next issue.

—The "Forester Indian Medicine Co." recently organized in this place, will shortly start forth on their expedition against the "ills of life."

—The smallness of President Harrison's feet is a matter of much comment just now. It may be added that he gowaders with both of them, however.

—Manager P. C. Boyle of the Bradford *Era*, who has been confined to the house for the past three months with sickness, left his home in Oil City last Tuesday, for a sojourn in the South.

—John Ericsson, the inventor of the "Monitor" which defeated the iron-clad ram Merrimac, and saved the United States navy from destruction, died at his home in New York, last week.

—A number of persons went to Bradford Saturday night to hear the opera "Dorothy" sung by the "Bostonians." They were all very much gratified. Two good operas at least, have been produced over the bill this season.

—Herman Young and son of Farmers' Valley, attended the inauguration at Washington. Herman says that it was worth a trip to the Capitol to look over the sea of umbrellas spread through Pennsylvania Avenue while the grand parade was passing.

—J. E. Phillips of Alton was in town on Tuesday having drove down in a cutter. He couldn't compel his horse to draw him into or out of town through the mud, but he claimed the sleighing was good "on the hill," and that all lost time would be made up before he reached the city on the mountain-top.

—Many of our sage weather prophets say that the premature summer dreams we are at present having, will terminate in a frightful nightmare, the latter part of the month—great extreme storms. Seasons are but dreams that fade away, some wild and some sweet.

—Clyde Sheldon was struck on the head by a binder of a "load of logs last Friday, while working in the woods, and was rendered unconscious for several days by the blow. He is at this writing in a critical condition, but may recover.—Smethport correspondent to Kane *Leader*.

—Another bill has been invented to expose an outrage practiced on the youths attending a soldiers' orphan school in this State. How much longer will this indecent state of affairs exist in the land of the free? When will the "squeeze" policy be obliterated from the face of the earth by the hand of Justice?

—Those sweet harbingers of gentle spring, the robins, whose first divine notes send a thrill of delight through the human breast, have already put in an appearance. Another unmistakable sign of "ethereal mildness," is the painter whose white pants gleam in the sunlight from his lofty "laderial" perch.

—We would direct the attention of our readers to the broad gauge advertisement of J. Baker & Sons, the well-known contractors and builders and lumber manufacturers. Their business will be under the management of Mr. C. M. Baker, whose experience on the work has made him one of the best of mechanics.

—We understand that a large land sale was made by W. J. Colegrove, Esq., of this borough, the first of the week. The purchase, it is said, takes in thousands of acres of heavily timbered land up Potato Creek, and was made by a well-known lumberman of this section. Over $100,000 was paid down in the transaction.

—The Philadelphia *Record* furnishes us with the following startling piece of news: "Rev. W. H. Wilshan, of Smethport near Titusville, a widower with three children, married Miss Maria Georgia four months ago. On Thursday last she left him to return to her mother. The blow gave her paralysis, which, it is said will be fatal."

—The members of Dewey Union, No. 5, E. A. U., of Bradford, are making arrangements to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Equitable Aid Union on the evening of March 22d, in grand style. All members of the order in the county are invited.

—A party was held at the residence of W. Starks, in Mechanicsburg yesterday evening in honor of Miss L. Fry, of Indiana, a sister of Mrs. Starks. The young people assembled on the occasion, enjoyed themselves hugely, departing for their homes at a late hour.

—The Misses Jewett, daughters of Sheldon Jewett, Esq., of Custer City, gave a delightful concert at the Sugar Grove (Pa.) Musical Seminary, on Thursday evening of last week, on the occasion of the graduation of Miss Blanche, the oldest of the two sisters. These accomplished young ladies are musicians of rare merit.

—The direct use of electricity as a labor-saving machine has been applied at great steel works, Cleveland, Ohio, where a large electro-magnet is used, suspended from a crane, to pick up steel bars and billets. It will pick up 800 pound billets and drop them where wanted by the touch of a key, the movement of the crane being done by steam.

—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of D. C. Young, in another column. Mr. Young always carries a large and desirable stock of goods but we are inclined to the opinion that his immense stock of this spring represents a money value equal to any ever brought into the county. Mr. Young is agent for Chase & Sanborn's delicious flavored coffee. Try it.

—H. J. Glenn the young and enterprising confectioner of East Smethport, moved on Wednesday last to Eldred, where he will establish his business, locating on Main street in the neighborhood of the Central hotel of that place. He informs us that he will carry a line of fruit and run a news stand in connection with his business as formerly. We wish the young man success in his venture, and cheerfully recommend him to our Eldred subscribers.

—Three residents of King street were wending their homeward way on a beautiful moonlight evening recently, when seemingly from the southern range of hills came strange uncouth rumbling sounds, whose supernatural influence would have caused the combined and knotted locks of a foreigner to seperate but which only surprised the natives. The unnatural noise reminding one of Jupiter's combat with the Titans, was caused by the terrific descent of logs on a neighboring slide, and many persons that evening were mystified as to its origin.

—The visionary editor of an exchange tells the following mythical tale: It is claimed that there is a water fall in Labrador, on the Grand river, which makes Niagara pale. It is an unbroken fall of nearly 2,000 feet but is only 150 feet across. About 150 miles from the coast Labrador becomes an immense plateau, and it is where the plateau joins the low lands of the coast that the falls is situated. It has only been seen by one white man. The Indians of that locality are very superstitious in regard to the vicinity of the falls and will not visit it under any circumstances.

—A very nice hose cart arrived at the depot yesterday, which is, we understand, a present from Judge Olmsted to the Coudersport Fire Company. This will fill a long-felt want, giving the boys two carts which will enable them to keep all the hose reeled ready for business. Heretofore some four hundred feet had to be hauled about in a platform wagon when needed. Judge Olmstead has been a warm and liberal supporter of the fire company and this is not the first time, by any means, that he has gone down in his pockets and helped them very materially.—Coudersport *Journal*.

—One of the most important suits which has occupied the attention of the courts of this county for years is on the list for the term which commences April 8th. The parties to the suit are the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company vs. Elizabeth D. Kane, sole devisee of Thos. L. Kane deceased, Harry G. Clay and Wm. Hacker. The plaintiff's attorneys are Stone & Wells of Bradford and Wm. W. Wiltbank and F. B. Gowen distinguished Philadelphia lawyers. Messrs. Hall & McCawley of Ridgway, Hamlin & Forrest of this place and John G. Johnson, one of Philadelphia's ablest lawyers, will handle the case for the defendants.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

E. K. Kane, of Kane, was in town Wednesday.

W. J. Colcord came over from Port Allegany Wednesday.

F. S. Rogers, of Eldred was in this borough a few hours yesterday.

Miss Gene Hamlin has been a guest of Bradford friends this week.

C. H. Goodyear, the Kane lumberman, was in town the first of the week.

E. G. McCalmont, Esq., came over from Bradford Tuesday on legal business.

Auditors J. O. Sonbergh and A. Wiess were circulating about town Wednesday.

C. R. Sprague, and Ed. Davis, returned from their Washington trip last Saturday.

Mr. L. O. Gallup, accompanied by his bride, returned home from Arkansas to-day.

Superintendent Jno. E. Chadwick, passed last Sunday with his son, J. E. at Friendship.

S. R. Lindsay, of the Bradford *Star*, came over to call on friends on this side of the hill Tuesday.

Samuel Anderson of Clermont, called yesterday and swelled our enormous circulation at his place of residence, one name.

J. W. Scanlan, the popular clog dancer who has been traveling with a first class company of late, and who is now visiting his parents at Colegrove, called on friends in this place yesterday.

St. Luke's Church.

Services on Sunday at 8 and 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Lecture on "The Reformation and Henry VIII," at the evening service.

"The Way of the Cross," will be sung by the St. Cecilia Society and the choir.

Best Buckwheat Flour at D. C. Young's, only 75 cents a sack.

Just received a car load of fresh Marble-head lime. For sale by A. Reilly.–9.

"Afternoon Tea."

Said Mrs. G. to Mrs. D.,
("Twas over a cup of fine Bohea,)
"Our pretty hostess [illegible],
Has gained in looks surprisingly,
[illegible] as well as well can be!
What is the cause I wonder?"

Said Mrs. D. to Mrs. G.,
"She's changed indeed, but then, you see,
[illegible],
And tried that famous remedy,
Which did so much for you and me,
Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and constipation, there is no remedy equal to Dr. Pierce's Little Pellets.

KANE TALK.

W. R. Smith is acting Burgess pro tem now.

We have a March thaw, and a blizzard one, too.

No news from the wells that would be interesting.

Geo. Welker is spending this week in Williamsport.

Geo. Griffith and H. B. Crosco have returned from Washington, D. C.

Jim Woods and wife have returned from a visit to friends in Dakota.

Kane will soon have a new industry in the shape of a cloth espin factory.

Dad Fogel has the best stepper in the borough. Don Kelley's blooded oxen not excepted.

C. E. Huff, our new High Constable, is the tallest and prettiest man in Kane at this time.

W. R. Burroughs, of Bradford, has started a livery and feed stable in the St. Elmo barn. No cards.

The Woodside Cottage Hospital is temporarily closed during the absence of Drs. Evan O. and T. L. Kane who are in New York.

Our fellow-townsman, Gustaf Peterson the carpenter and builder, will soon supply our town with a much needed want—a planing mill sash and door factory. Gust is a hustler and never does anything by halves.

Rev. Baldwin, of Langdon, North Dakota, the land of desperation, preached in the M. E. church on Sunday morning. Mr. Baldwin is soliciting aid for the frost stricken people of Dakota. The liberality of the Kane folks knew no bounds in this case.

In future a drunken man can walk the streets of Kane and not be molested by the boys, who are so badly scared that they are all good now and only a little lower than the angels. What a marvellous change the death of Joslyn Johnson No. 2 has made.

John Johnson, an unknown Swede to this region, was found, early on last Friday morning, near the livery stable of J. West. From appearance he had lain out all night. He was seen on the streets about nine o'clock the evening before, and seemed to be under the influence of liquor. Sometime after he was found he was taken to the Bucktail Hotel, where he died on Friday evening. The verdict of the inquest was that he died from exposure. His remains were buried in the Mission cemetery, on Sunday afternoon.

A man who registered as A. A. Slater, came to the St. Elmo Hotel on last Wednesday, took supper and shortly retired to a room. About one o'clock Mr. Stuart was aroused by a noise in the hall. He came out and found his guest Slater and quietly asked him why he was up at such an unusual hour. The reply was that he was bound to go out a moment. He was returned when the landlord told him to go to his room and not make any noise. He at once flourished an open knife and said he traveled on the point of that. Mr. Stuart very prettily and gracefully put the muzzle of a revolver in close proximity to the face of the villain and marauder who dropped his knife and began to beg pitiously for his wife and children. The prompt action of Mr. Stuart no doubt saved what might have been a tragedy.

HONEST RUBE.

PORT ALLEGANY.

E. L. Doller is in Buffalo this week.

Pitt S. Walsh and family are visiting friends in town.

O. L. Snyder of Buffalo was seen upon our streets Tuesday.

Miss Kittie Bartle returned from Emporium Saturday afternoon last.

H. A. Lillibridge returned from Buffalo Tuesday. Marc is a "Hustler" and no mistake.

Prof. Hellyer's gift show will exhibit at Palmer's, in this borough, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week.

Lillibridge & Co., are enlarging their store and will occupy the room formerly used by Andy Conolly as a billiard parlor.

Prof. J. E. Stuart, the cow-boy artist is registered at the Port Allegany. He starts out next week with a first-class specialty company. Will undoubtedly visit Smethport soon.

The W. R. C. will produce the historical war drama, "The Heroic Dutchman of '76" on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 19 and 20. They have an excellent cast, and will bring out the play in a satisfactory manner. B. G. Bartle appears in the title role.

The Knights of St. John and Malta held their annual election of officers on Friday evening last. The following were elected:

Eminent Commander—L. R. Baker.
Lieut. Commander—F. H. Hall.
Capt. of Guard—C. M. Goodwin.
Chancellor—W. D. Rowell.
Asst. Chancellor—C. H. Bergman.
Almoner—H. Manning.
Prelate—W. L. [illegible].
Surgeon—Dr. J. E. Wells.

The rest of the officers are appointed. This order is in a flourishing condition, new members being added at every meeting. It is one of the cheapest beneficiary organizations in existence.

Mr. E. Willihan of this borough who for the past two years has been an employe of the American Extract Co., was taken suddenly ill with cerebo spinal meningetis, Sunday morning last while attending to his duties as sexton of the M. E. Church. He went to his home and a physician was called immediately who done all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of his unfortunate patient but all efforts were in vain. He lingered in great agony until Tuesday morning at four o'clock, when his spirit ascended to the God who gave it. He leaves a large family and a vast circle of friends who mourn his untimely death. His funeral services were held at the M. E. church Wednesday afternoon.

CHARLES OX.

W. R. C. Notes.

W. R. C. No. 100, Sharon Centre, Potter county and No. 102 at Lebanon have been organized since the convention at Erie. Application is in for No. 103 at Lanesboro, Susquehanna county.

Mrs. Morrison, Department President, has recently appointed Mrs. Mary E. De Game, of Hoboken, Allegheny county as Department I and I officer. She is a very efficient woman and worthy of the honor conferred.

W. R. C. No. 23 has just forwarded a large and valuable box of groceries to the wife of a comrade living in the eastern part of the state. This Corps is fully alive to the work before it, and although small in numbers, is ranked as one of the best working Corps in the state.

Mrs. Helen S. Morrison, Department President, left on Wednesday for Harrisburg to meet the committee on the home for indigent veterans and their wives, also orphan children of soldiers, which met there yesterday. A committee was in conference with them from the Grand Army. Mrs. Morrison joined Mrs. Kearley, Department Counselor, at Kane. May success meet the efforts of these committees.

McKean Relief Corps No. 23, Smethport, will hold a fair and dance at Kittredge Opera House, May 1st, 2d and 3d. The ladies will have for sale a fine lot of fancy work, besides many useful articles. They have been preparing for this affair for some time and expect a large attendance of their friends and those interested in their work. There will be good music in attendance. Post 347 is interested and will lend a helping hand in making of the fair and dance a success.

Baby Carriages.

We make a specialty of childrens carriages and carry an immense stock. Every carriage is furnished with novelty springs and complete brakes, at prices ranging from $10 to $50 each. The finest carriages in the land. Nothing equals them. Send for our illustrated catalogue.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
41, 43 and 43 Main St.,
2-15-10 t. Bradford, Pa.

Fish.

The subscriber will supply families through lent with first-class fresh and salt fish, at his place in the store room near Gifford's lower mill, just west of the Potato Creek bridge. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. WORMSBERRY.
Smethport, Feb'y 17, 1889. 3t.

Do You Love Good Butter.

If so try Stickney, Bell & Co's Celebrated Cortland County Creamery. To use it once is to use it always. 30 cents a pound. Western Creamery 27 cents a pound, 25 cents by the tub.

Stickney, Bell & Co.,
East Smethport, Pa.

YOUNG FOLK'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTE.—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to
MRS. MARY A. WALLACE,
BRADFORD, PA.

UP! UP!

If every boy and every girl,
Arising with the sun,
Should plan this day to do alone
The good deeds to be done—

Should scatter smiles and kindly words,
Strong, hopeful hands should lend,
And to each other's wants and cries
Attentive ears should lend.

If every man, and woman, too,
Should join these workers small,—
Oh, what a flood of happiness
Upon our earth would fall!

How many homes would sunny be,
Which now are filled with care!
And joyous, smiling faces, too,
Would greet us everywhere.

I do believe the very sun
Would shine more clear and bright
And every little twinkling star
Would shed a softer light.

But we instead must watch to see
If other folks are true,
And thus neglect so much that God
Intends for us to do.

—Sarah S. Kaufman, in Golden days.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

We are glad to welcome several new contributors this week.

We must call the attention of the contributors again to the necessity of sending questions for this department.

ROLL CALL.

Fanny B. Morrison, Cornplanter, N. E. Cummer, Smethport, Chestnut Burr, Margery Garden, Bradford, A. D. M. Tuna Creek, Johanna Thomas, Clara's Corners, Charles Donohue, Keating, Amy Williams, W. S. G., Bradford, Myrtle, Colegrove.

HISTORICAL.

The Wilmot Proviso was a bill brought before Congress in the year 1846, "That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America, which shall hereafter be acquired or annexed to the United states by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatsoever, except for crime, etc.

Quito is the only city on the equator. It is situated on the plateau of Quito and is one of the highest cities on the globe. It is 9,520 feet above the level of the sea and is within sight of eleven summits of the Andes, which are covered with snow the year round. It enjoys a constant spring.

With the four new states that have lately been admitted, there are forty-two states in the Union.

The new state Washington was named after the first President, George Washington.

LESSON XVIII.

1. What were the last words of John Quincy Adams. FANNY B. MORRISON.
2. What is the highest lake in the world?
3. Where are now the remains of Major Andre?
4. What is the meaning of the phrase "To show the white feather?"

BIBLE STUDY.

Zion is the name of the mountain on which Jerusalem was built.

The word vagabond is first mentioned in the bible in Gen. 4 12.

Joshua commanded the sun and moon to stand still.—Joshua 10 12.

LESSON XVIII.

1. How many times is the word "adder" used in the bible?
2. Where do we read of consumption and ague in the bible?
3. What were the cities of the plain and what happened to them?

When it is one minute after eight we say it is past eight, when it is thirty minutes past eight, we say it is half-past eight.

The following essay was written by a school-boy of Bradford, the latter part of September and in response to the Misses request of last week he sent it to us for publication. We must caution our contributors against sending long articles. Now who will send the next essay and what will be the subject?

THUNDER STORMS.

Thunder-storms seem to be caused by a commotion in the upper atmosphere. In the summer time they come up rather sudden—these are the catch-me-quick kind of thunder-storms. Thunder-storms are more frequent and violent at certain times of the year and are more frequent in the tropical regions. Lightning, or electricity, is the cause of the awful noise we hear during the fury of the elements. Both lightning and the noise are terrifying to a certain class of young ladies, more especially if there happened to be a young man near. Thunder-storms greatly purify the air. It is a notable fact that a battle is generally followed by a severe thunder-storm. The unenlightened natives of Central America believe that on stormy nights the spirits of the departed are wandering aimlessly through the forests, and indeed I do not blame them for on such nights have I sat by a log fire listening to the tales of superstitious old women of this country, until the blood in my veins fairly crystalized. Lightning has a strong affinity for certain substances, namely Oil tanks, high buildings and isolated trees, and lastly that dangerous instrument, a lightning rod. I would not advise any one to remain in close contact with any of the above named objects during a thunder storm. The beauties of nature have been counted and recounted from time immemorial, but they have all turned aye the philosophers of the ancients the sage of the middle ages, and the modern men of science to that most natural most magnificent, and most awesome of all her products, a thunder storm. It has been a source of terror to the savage of dread to the ignorant, and of scientific development to the learned. It has given us electricity which is used in telegraphy, electric light and many other things. And lastly it impresses us with the grandeur of the Creator's works and although we may be unmoved by the teachings, the doctrines and theories of men still we cannot but think of our own insignificance whilst the vivid flashes of lightning and peals of thunder seem warring in the heavens above us.

ECHOES FROM BRADFORD

Robert Baker is visiting in Philadelphia.

A. Hummel is on a business trip to New York.

Deputy Sheriff Grubb was in the city yesterday.

S. G. Coffin has left for a two weeks' stay at Mt. Clemens.

Colonel John J. Carter, of Titusville, was in town Tuesday.

P. C. Boyle has gone to Florida for the benefit of his health.

Frank M. Webster has gone to Winchester, Va., on business.

T. D. Peters, of Pittsburgh, formerly of this place, was in town last week.

Mrs. W. W. Bell, of Kennedy street, is visiting with friends in Cuba, N. Y.

Postmaster C. D. Whitehead has returned from a trip through the south.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McCalmont are entertaining Miss Bertha McCalmont, of Warren, O.

Miss E. M. Hamlin, of Smethport, was visiting friends in this city the fore part of the week.

The Royal Templars of Temperance gave a supper in the G. A. R. hall last Monday evening.

Hon. W. F. Jordan returned last Monday from a trip to New York city and Washington, D. C.

Miss Nellie McHenry will appear in her great success, "Three of a Kind," at the Wagner Opera House Friday evening.

The great and only Henry E. Dixey appeared in "Adonis" at the Opera House Tuesday evening, and was greeted by a large audience.

A young lady arrived at the home of J. S. Hockenberry last Tuesday morning and announced her intention of remaining with the family.

The Bennett Moulton Opera Company will hold the boards at the Wagner all of next week. They are sure to be greeted by large crowds as they play at popular prices.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, gave a supper in their hall last Saturday evening. A large crowd was in attendance and it was a big success, both socially and financially.

PERSONS wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

Inaugural Travel on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

When in 1885 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company successfully carried into and returned from Washington the vast host of inaugural pilgrims it was conceded that the perfection of railroad management, in promptly and effectively moving enormous numbers of people within a given space of time, had been reached. But notwithstanding this extraordinary record the achievement of this company on the inaugural occasion just passed surpasses all previous accomplishments in this direction. The company was prepared to do much more than it did, and had not the unusual inclemency of the weather intervened the total result would have been far greater.

One hundred and five thousand excursionists, including the public, the organizations, and the military, were delivered in Washington before noon of March 4th, and all, except the clubs and the military, were landed at the Baltimore and Potomac Station. For the conveyance of this number it required two hundred and ten trains of ten cars each, with an average of fifty persons to each car. All the trains were run in sections, and in many cases the number of sections to a given train reached ten. This involved a continuous stream of crowded cars entering the station at intervals of a few minutes, discharging their passengers and being shifted out to make room for the incoming current. All these trains were moved promptly, and no accident of any character occurred to mar the success of the work. No unavoidable delay was experienced, but under the strict rule governing the operators of the block system, there were, perhaps, here and there delays, which safety necessitated, on a line of tracks filled to repletion with long trains of crowded cars.

The true test of ability in management came when the thousands, impatient and eager to return, crowded into the station and filled the trains as fast as they were made up. This difficult portion of the work was accomplished with reasonable promptitude, considering the vast number of people and the multiplicity of trains to be moved at one time. On Monday night and Tuesday hundreds of trains started from the capital, all freighted to their utmost capacity, and, under the admirable system which distinguishes the entire organization of this road, were forwarded to their destination steadily and in complete safety. Such a result could never be achieved except under the method of operation employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company coupled with the ability, sagacity, and faithfulness of the employes. It was a truly wonderful exhibition of skillful management, and finds its only parallel in a similar achievement, when the same company handled with conspicuous success one hundred and seventy five thousand people on the occasion of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, in September, 1887.

The revenue from this service will amount to a half million of dollars.

NEWERF.

Oh how the snow flies.

Gone, but not forgotten.

The cry now is when will the mill start? Nobody knows when.

James Darcey, our clerk, has had his whiskers shaved off and now looks like a dude.

Mrs. Johnson is on the sick list. Also, Susie Beers and a great many others, with very severe colds.

Mr. Mel Hill got hurt Thursday and is laid up again. John Burlenbach will drive Mr. Brehmer's team until Mel is able to be around again.

Mr. Davis and wife started Monday morning for New York State, where they will in future reside. He also took with him his dog, Jackson which we will miss very much.

Mr. Sam Lewis has moved his family down from Robbins Brook, into his new house, between Keeler and Johnson's. We will have lots of music now as there are three fiddlers in town, Messrs. Jacbuette, Harrington and Lewis.

Are You Going West? If you Are Read This.

The lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway extend through Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota and Missouri. They own and operate 5,760 miles of railroad, and have all the latest improvements, vestibule trains steam heat, electric lights etc. At St. Paul connections are made with all lines to the north west, at Council Bluffs for points in Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and California, at Kansas City, with lines running through Kansas, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California. If you intend going west, write or call on John R. Pott, Traveling Passenger Agent, No. 486 William street, Williamsport, Pa. Name the place you want to go to and you will be furnished with maps, time tables rates of fare etc free of charge.

A Terrible Misfortune.

It is a calamity of the direst kind to feel that one's physical energies are failing in the prime of life—to feel more nerveless more dispirited weaker every day. Yet this is the unhappy lot of hundreds who surround us. A source of renewed strength which science approves in behalf of which multitudes of the debilitated have and are every day testifying and which, in countless instances has built up constitutions sapped by weakness and infirmity and long unbenefitted by other means, surely commends itself to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a medicine—pure, botanic soothing to the nerves, promotive of digestion and a fertilizer of the blood. Dyspepsia and nervousness—the first a cause the second a consequence of lack of stamina—depart when a course of the Bitters is tried. All forms of malarial disease, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble constipation and biliousness are annihilated by this standard family medicine.

The Handsomest Lady in Smethport

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large size 50c and $1.

CASH bargains in every department at D. C. Young's. Prices reduced to make room for new spring stock.

NICE, large potatoes, free from worm holes, at D. C. Young's.

ITCH, Mange, and Scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong druggist, Smethport. 39 6m.

Farm To Let

On shares or rent. Apply to
3t. A. REILLY, Smethport, Pa.

MARRIED.

BOYER—RUSSELL—At St. Elizabeth's church, Smethport, on Tuesday March 5th, by Rev. Father Galligan, Mr. L. A. Boyer, of Keating township, to Miss Mary Russell of Ceres township, McKean county.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FURNITURE!

We will sell you Furniture Cheaper (quality considered) than Bradford, Olean or Buffalo.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

to your nearest station. We also do undertaking and have the finest hearse in the county.

F. A. CARTER, - ELDRED, PA.
1-11-89.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Mrs. T. D. NASH.

SMETHPORT, Pa., March 7, 1889.

New goods news, this week—good news of new goods. Our new Silk Warp Henriettas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, are most charming we ve ever had. In addition to them we beg to call your attention to our new stock of Centennial Calicos, Canton Gingham, Everette Classics, India Linen, Victoria Lawns, Allover Embroideries, Flouncings, Allover Tuckings, Laces and Insertions. Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, White Marseilles Quilts.

We have also gotten in a new line of Spring Hats.

Plenty of new Shoes, for Ladies' Misses and Children. We will sell as cheaply as good goods can be sold. New goods are constantly arriving.

Mrs. T. D. NASH.

FURNITURE

Established, 1836.

BUY OF THE MAKER

For out-of-town trade we have a Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free. We pay the freight.

HERSEE & CO.,

Mammoth : : Retail : : Manufacturers,

247 to 255 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

We Lead But Never Follow.

Your Homes—How to Furnish Them.

SPRING STOCK NOW READY.

Our Spring stock of fine, medium and cheap Furniture never was so complete. Our prices are right. It will pay you to inspect our stock before buying. If you can't come to us write for our spring catalogue.

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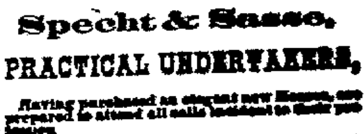

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Mrs. de Snigsby's Bal Poudre

By ALAN DALE.

CHAPTER I.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Bockaby sat pensively breakfasting in the cozy little oak paneled room of their rather pretentious metropolitan residence. Mr. Bockaby glanced from time to time at his newspaper, and held his buttered toast in meek abeyance while he scanned some promisingly headed article; the lady of his choice eyed him askance, and seemed waiting for an opportunity to talk.

Mr. Bockaby waded carefully through an extensive effusion entitled "The Financial World," crunched his toast savagely as he came to the end of it, rose from the table, threw the newspaper as far away as his muscularity permitted, and faced Mrs. J. Archibald Bockaby, who, by the bye, was not in the least disturbed.

"Malvina," said Mr. Bockaby, with paroxysmal energy, "We have got to retrench. We have, I assure you. Things are looking very bad with me. By at least three of my speculations I shall be a heavy loser—and—well, Malvina, we must retrench."

Still Mrs. Bockaby's equanimity was undisturbed. She had heard the same story regularly each week for the last year. It was a sort of serial, to be continued in Mr. Bockaby's next exhibition of bad temper. But she flattered herself that she was a good little wife, and always seemed to give in to her lord, even if in reality she invariably did exactly as she chose. She followed the course prescribed by those clever women who please themselves by appearing to please other people.

"I will help you, Archibald," she said sweetly. "We will retrench, dear. But," with a charming little smile, "I don't want to begin until after next Wednesday, because—because, dear, Mrs. de Snigsby's bal poudre takes place that night, and—and—I must have a new dress. Now—hear me, Archibald." (The cashier of the matrimonial partnership showed symptoms of impatience.) "It will not be a very expensive one—a matter of, say $150, but I know you do not want your wife to compare unfavorably with the other guests. I ask this for your sake, dear, a great deal more than for my own."

Mrs. Bockaby became almost seraphic as she turned two blue, ever astonished eyes upon her husband. Hitherto that look had always melted him, but perhaps he was growing so accustomed to it that it was losing its effect. At any rate, he was quite unconquered just now by either Mrs. Bockaby's eyes or tongue.

"You are disgracefully extravagant, Malvina," he said, with unusual asperity, "and you ought to begin the work of reform today, and not wait until after next Wednesday. You had a $300 evening dress in London last year. You have never worn it in New York. No one could recognize it. I've got no money to waste on bals poudres or any other nonsense of that kind."

Mrs. Bockaby was disagreeably surprised, but not in the least angry. She was too gentle and well bred ever to indulge in anger, which usually finds vent in rudely unpleasant words.

"This bal poudre," she said, "is exceptional. Besides powdering our hair, we all wear dear little black satin lace trimmed dominos until midnight, and I am so anxious to look well when I remove mine. Archibald, dear, do not be so mean. It is unlike you. My London dress is too soiled to wear, too rumpled."

"Nonsense," interrupted J. Archibald Bockaby testily. "Black and gold do not soil. The dress is a very handsome one—the finest I ever saw. I do not often notice your costumes," scornfully, "but that one I always remember because it was so uncommon and pretty."

"I cannot wear it," murmured Mrs. Bockaby, softly. Those who knew the lady would have recognized that statement as irrevocable. Mr. Bockaby did not, however. He labored under the delusion that he was master of his house—a most egregious error.

"Archibald," pursued the fair Malvina, presently, "you talk of my black and gold dress. I assure you Letitia Ruggsmith will have something far more elegant."

"Is Mrs. Ruggsmith going?" asked Mr. Bockaby, gently. He had once—long ago—wasted a great deal of boyish affection upon the unloving Letitia, and the remembrance, he was glad to say, was pleasant, simply because it amused him. Letitia had married a supposedly wealthy man, and was now an almost penniless widow, and an adept in the art of how to keep up appearances on nothing a year. Mrs. Bockaby hated Letitia in her own negative way. She disliked to hear the purring tone which her husband always used in alluding to the lady.

"Yes, she is going," said Malvina, maliciously; "and I've no doubt she will appear in something particularly startling. White hair will suit her splendidly."

"It will, indeed," assented Mr. Bockaby, rather too rapidly.

"And you refuse me the means of looking nice, Archibald. Well, dear, you know best. I shall go to Mrs. De Snigsby's bal poudre. I will tell you that much. I will also let you know that I do not intend to be disgraced. I presume you will not be there?" rather anxiously.

"Probably not. I have a club meeting which I must attend."

"I would not like you to neglect your duties for my sake," chirruped Mrs. Bockaby, as she left the room.

She went directly to her bedroom, and, sitting down on the easiest chair she could find, devoted herself to meditation. For ten minutes she remained deep in thought. She was evidently at work upon some very abstruse problem. Presently, she rang the bell and ordered her maid to bring her a daily paper. She ran diligently through its advertising columns, until she apparently found what she wanted. She read it carefully at least half a dozen times. Then, unlocking the heavy oak wardrobe which stood at one end of the room, she took from it a black and gold dress, and laid it rather impatiently upon the bed.

Mr. Bockaby had certainly been correct when he had characterized it as uncommon and pretty. It would have been noticed anywhere. Mrs. Bockaby, capricious and unreasonable, disliked the dress. She would not wear it again. Even though New York had never seen it, she, herself, was tired of it, and—well, she dressed to please herself.

She opened her writing desk, hunted in its depths for a sheet of plain writing paper, discarding the heavily monogrammed sheets that came first to hand, found what she wanted, and scribbled a few words hastily across it. She read these few words, however, very carefully, before she enclosed them in an envelope. Before addressing this, she again had recourse to the newspaper. When the envelope had been addressed to her satisfaction, she rang the bell again.

"Jane"—to the maid who appeared—"see that this letter is posted as soon as possible. Send James up to me at once, please."

The man servant made his appearance in due course.

Mrs. Bockaby had very little to tell him. "If a person calling herself Mrs. Wylde should come to-morrow," she said, "and ask for me personally, as she most certainly will do, I want you to show her up to this room, and let me know, quietly please, that she is here. Am I understood?"

James said that she was.

"Thank you, then. That is all."

A few hours later, Mrs. Bockaby was laughing and chatting at an afternoon tea, as ingenuous and charming as ever. For the first time in her memory her husband had refused her a request, upon the miserable ground that he wished to retrench. It was annoying, certainly, but she would do the best she could without his aid.

CHAPTER II.

Shortly before noon on the day following these events, a phaeton drove past J. Archibald Bockaby's house, and stopped at the corner just beyond it. A little woman dressed entirely in black, and carrying a large black calico bag, alighted, and giving the reins into the charge of a small chubby boy, who had been her sole companion, she crossed the thoroughfare, ascended the flight of stone steps leading to Malvina Bockaby's home, and rang the bell.

The portly individual who opened the door, looked rather surprised at the wizened little creature, with the beady, black eyes, who stood before him.

"I wish to see Mrs. Bockaby," she said, in almost a whisper.

"Your name?" queried the uncompromising James.

"Mrs. Wylde."

James took an austere look at the woman as though doubtful whether, under the circumstances, he ought to obey the commands of his mistress. Mrs. Wylde certainly looked respectable, though by no means fascinating. His servility triumphed, however, and Mrs. Wylde was soon in the bedroom of Mrs. J. Archibald Bockaby. There was no need to inform that lady of the advent of her guest. She had been listening attentively over the banisters while Mrs. Wylde and James held their brief conference. Now she almost wished James had refused to admit her. As he had not done so, however, she must see the matter to an end.

Mrs. Bockaby found her guest standing before the bed and carefully examining the black and gold garment which lay spread out in its glossy glory upon the white counterpane. The artistic beauty of the dress seemed to be of no account in Mrs. Wylde's investigation. She pulled at the seams, peeped under the arms, explored the lining, tested the quality of the goods, and, in fact, made herself completely at home with the robe.

Mrs. Bockaby looked on timidly, not venturing to utter a word. Mrs. Wylde's method surprised her somewhat, but she was always too well bred to manifest surprise under any circumstances. Mrs. Wylde's examination lasted for fully ten minutes, at the end of which time she sought an easy chair, sat down comfortably in it, folded her arms and pursed her lips.

"You—you—like the dress?" asked Mrs. Bockaby, nervously, as she noticed that the lovely Mrs. Wylde made no effort to break the silence. Mrs. Wylde grunted—pleasantly but undeniably.

"I wish you to understand," said Mrs. Bockaby, still more nervously, and with the awful knowledge that she was "in for it" now, "that this is the—the—first time I have had dealings with women—ladies of your pr-profession. My husband does not know that I have sent for you."

"He never will," said Mrs. Wylde, suddenly finding her tongue, and feeling that she could now satisfactorily assert herself, as she was so fond of doing. "Mrs. Bockaby, I do a large and confidential business—confidential is the word, ma'am, I assure you. If I were to tell you the names of the ladies whom I—ahem!—relief of—er—superfluous garments, you would start. The list might show the names of some of your best friends—ladies in your set, ma'am. But I am to be trusted. It's no use my beating about the bush—I might as well say it right out. I'm cut out for this business. Ladies all find it out sooner or later. I never breathe the name of one customer to another. If you were to offer me $500, ma'am, I wouldn't reveal to you the name of the person—lady, I should say—whom I have just left, nor that of the customer I shall see after I leave you."

Mrs. Wylde, with this declaration of morality, looked proudly at Mrs. Bockaby. She gloried in "asserting" herself, and generally did so in excellent English.

"I—I—suppose y-you not only buy, but sell?" asked Malvina, rather senselessly, it must be confessed.

"Of course," was the answer. "I don't wear all these fine feathers myself."

"And—and you really mean to t-tell me that ladies—ladies, you understand—will buy second hand dresses, and wear them? I supposed servant girls bought them." Mrs. Bockaby was interested in spite of herself.

The Wylde looked at her would be patron with affable contempt. She enjoyed all this talking, but she liked to appear as though confessions were very painful to her.

"If I buy that dress from you this morning," she said, casting rather an unfavorable glance at the gown, "I shall sell it this evening. A lady said to me only the other day: 'Wylde' (when I have intimate and frequent dealings with ladies they get very familiar, you know), 'I want a nice evening dress, but I don't want to pay for it. If you can get me something pretty for nothing, or next to nothing, I shall be very glad.' Oh! you need not be afraid of me, Mrs. Bockaby. I assure you I am accustomed to the very best people."

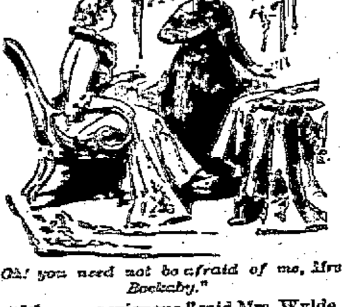
Mrs. Bockaby felt relieved. Since she had dispatched her letter summoning the ubiquitous lady to her side, she had been very uneasy in her mind. She had temporarily forgotten her urgent need of money, in her dread of being discovered dealing with an advertising "superfluous" clothes dealer. Now that Mrs. Wylde had administered a little balm to her self esteem by informing her that her neighbors were equally hard pressed for money she remembered Mrs. De Snigsby's bal poudre and all its alarming requirements.

"Then you like my dress?" asked Malvina, anxiously, as la Wylde's eloquence ceased to flow.

"I never said I did."

"But—but—the lady who wants an evening dress: surely—surely, she cannot do better than take this one. It's lovely. My husband begged me to wear it next Wednesday evening, but I want a new gown. This cost £100 in London only last year. Look at it Mrs. Wylde, look at it."

Mrs. Bockaby was really agitated. She had felt so certain that the "superfluous" clothes dealer would take her dress, that even the bare possibility of her not doing so was vexatious.



"Oh! you need not be afraid of me, Mrs Bockaby."

"It's so conspicuous," said Mrs. Wylde, deliberately, standing away from the dress and becoming critical. "Ladies don't like to buy anything so uncommon. It's handsome—yes. But, I ask you frankly, ma'am, would you like to buy a gown such as this from me? You'd say: 'Oh, no, I shall meet people who have seen it, and they'll say that I'm wearing Mrs. So-and-So's old clothes.' Whereas, if I buy an ordinarily pretty dress people won't be afraid of its being recognized. You understand?"

"Yes," very faintly, "my dress, however, has never been worn in America."

Mrs. Wylde reflected a few moments. The garment most certainly had the fault to which she had so touchingly referred—it was conspicuous, and yet—she could not help admiring it. It was certainly exquisite.

"Come, Mrs. Bockaby," she said, with the determination of the accomplished buyer. "I'll stretch a point, and give you $50 for the dress."

"Fifty dollars!" exclaimed Malvina, aghast. "Why, my dear woman, this cost $500, and I'm selling it because I must have $150."

"Ha! ha!" laughed Mrs. Wylde, mirthfully. "Very good—very good indeed, I assure you. Ah, Mrs. Bockaby, I can see that this is your first dealing with ladies of my profession. We never depart from our first bid. Fifty dollars, or nothing."

Mrs. Bockaby thought for a few moments, then going to her wardrobe, she took out two handsome morning dresses, and threw them on the bed. "Now," she said sharply, "give me $150 for the lot."

La Wylde's keen business eyes flashed. She closed the bargain at once. Taking from the bosom of her dress a greasy pocketbook, she handed the amount required in clean bills to Mrs. Bockaby, and that lady triumphantly pocketed it.

"You'll find that I do business very squarely," said the intrepid little woman, as she prepared to leave.

"I trust I—I shall not have any necessity to call you again," ungratefully remarked Malvina.

La Wylde laughed. "All you ladies say the same thing," she remarked. "You'll send for me again, Mrs. Bockaby. The first step is the one that costs, you know."

Mrs. Bockaby herself, showed her visitor to the door, went down stairs with her, and assisted her departure from the house. Then ensconcing herself behind a curtain, she saw the little black woman deposit her bag, filled with "superfluous" dresses, in the neat little phaeton, and drive off. Mrs. Bockaby blushed, but she had the money.

CHAPTER III.

It was a wet, unpleasant night, and J. Archibald Bockaby, as he slowly descended the wide, marble steps of his club, felt the influence of the weather. There had been rather a heated discussion at this annual meeting, and Mr. Bockaby had not been entirely silent.

He would go home and forget these petty annoyances in the company of his charming Malvina. He would ask her to sing for him, play for him, talk to him. Since their discussion, a week ago, Mr. and Mrs. Bockaby's relations had been rather "strained." She had clearly shown resentment at what she was pleased to consider her husband's ungenerous treatment, while he—well, he simply had not taken the trouble to set things right. He hated explanations—as all men do—and he knew that eventually peace would reign again in his domestic midst.

He suddenly remembered, with a mental and vigorous "By Jove!" that this was the night of Mrs. De Snigsby's bal poudre. Malvina would not be at home, of course. It was 10 o'clock, and she had doubtless departed, in a glory of black and gold, to grace the salons of Mrs. De Snigsby. What an insufferable nuisance! Bockaby felt that a quiet, home spent evening with Malvina would do him a world of good.

Then it occurred to him that he would go to Mrs. De Snigsby's ball and surprise Malvina. How delighted she would be! He would see her in her old black and gold dress—poor little thing, how she had rebelled against wearing it—and he would tell her, as enthusiastically as he could, that she looked better than any one present; that he knew she would do so; that her dress was a great success; that he was glad—yes, really glad—he had been cruel enough to refuse her another, and so on. Then he would whirl Malvina away in a waltz, the unpleasantness of the past week would be entirely forgotten, and all would end happily.

Mr. Bockaby took a cab home, freshened up his evening dress a little and started for Mrs. De Snigsby's. It was nearly 11 o'clock when he arrived there—a fact at which he was supremely pleased. His soul delighted not in bals poudres, and the sooner Malvina was ready to go home the better he would like it.

Mrs. De Snigsby received J. Archibald Bockaby with subdued grace. Her dress and her face were flamingly scarlet, and she felt that she must be subdued somewhere.

"So charmed to see you, Mr. Bockaby," she said sweetly. "Your little lady is here, enjoying herself, I think. Ah, Mr. Bockaby, you young married men are sad creatures. You won't escort your wives to our little entertainments. You present them with money, tell them to go and buy themselves something pretty, and then you think your duty is done. You can go to your clubs in peace."

"I assure you that you are in error, dear Mrs. De Snigsby," said Archibald, feeling that he spoke the truth for once in his life at any rate.

"Well—well, there are exceptions," quoth the hostess, with consideration. "They all seem to be enjoying themselves," she went on, putting up her eye glasses, which, it was generally known, were made of window glass, and would therefore suit anybody who was neither long sighted nor short sighted; but was anxious to appear one or the other, because it looked nice. "At midnight they will remove their dominos. Powdered hair and dominos—that was my notion, Mr. Bockaby. Do you not think it a delightful one?"

But Archibald's eyes and Archibald's thoughts were far away from Mrs. De Snigsby and all her fat suaveness was lost upon him. His glance was roving among the lady's guests. There they all were—with white hair, black satin covered faces and elaborate evening costumes. They all seemed happy in the present, and wotted not of the morrow when the flour and egg would no longer be a pleasing addition to their head dress, and the cleansing process would make itself painfully felt.

"Ah!" the exclamation came from the lips of Mr. Bockaby. There, sure enough, was Malvina, with the arm of some black coated whipper snapper around her waist, whirling round the room as though she had never done anything else in her life. How lovely she was, even though her face could not be seen! The black and gold dress had never looked more regal; its soft gleaming folds fell artistically from her waist; while from the chic, low cut bodice gleamed a throat of wonderful whiteness. Bockaby groaned. His wife evidently had partners by the dozen. Six dances had taken place since his arrival, it was close upon midnight, and he had found no opportunity of speaking to her. Would she never be disengaged?

At last with utter satisfaction he saw her seat herself alone. Her partner had left her, probably ice bound. Now was his time. Bockaby moved quickly in the direction of the black and gold dress, and reached it without accident. There was a chair beside Malvina. It was partly screened by ferns and palms. Bockaby dropped into it.

"Dearest," he said softly, reaching for the tiny gloved hand, which was not refused him, "will you ever forgive me?"

The powdered head gave a coquettish little nod. The gloved hand remained in his—pressed his, slightly. Ah, after all, there was no one in the world like his wife, he thought.

"How foolish we were to misunderstand one another," he went on, stupidly glad, "and about such a trifle, too."

"Hush," whispered his companion, turning from him and removing her hand. A little lady in apple green silk was close beside him. She had evidently seen the manifestations of mutual approval. Bockaby laughed to himself as he thought how absurd it was for a married couple to fear being seen in affectionate communication. Yes, a bal poudre with dominos was certainly a very amusing affair. The complications were so weird.

He glanced at his wife. She was fanning herself with a sweet little yellow feather fan. Ah! he had never seen it before. She had evidently thought that as he refused to buy her a new dress, she would invest in a fan. Ah, Malvina never would economize. Well, he would not quarrel about the fan. He would never quarrel any more, in fact——

Twelve o'clock! A big clock, with a solemn cathedral chime, which had been placed in a conspicuous position by Mrs. De Snigsby in order to warn her guests of the important hour, struck slowly. In a moment there was a rustling, silky sound, and every lady held her masque suspended by its lace string in her hand. Bockaby glanced with a smile at his black and gold clad neighbor. The smile faded from his lips, his eyes opened in utter bewilderment. He recoiled involuntarily.

"Letitia Ruggsmith," he gasped.

Mrs. Ruggsmith indulged in a sugared smile. "And whom did you think I was?" she asked, jauntily.

"He mistook you for me, I presume," interposed the little lady in apple green silk, coming hastily forward.

"Malvina!" exclaimed the luckless Archibald, so supremely surprised that he realized nothing.

Now, if Mrs. Bockaby had been equal to the occasion, she would have marched her husband away from Mrs. Ruggsmith before further harm was done. But her femininity got the better of her diplomacy. She had heard Archibald's honeyed language, and Letitia's outrageous acceptance of it, and she could not leave the hated Mrs. Ruggsmith so soon. She made a great mistake.

"Mrs. Ruggsmith," stammered Archibald, with a nervously imbecile smile, "you—you—must r-really excuse me. I—I thought you were my wife. I c-could have sworn that w-was her dress."

It was an awful moment! Letitia Ruggsmith, practiced as she was in the art of deception, could not avoid the telltale blush that came to her cheek. Not a word could she utter, she was tongue tied. Malvina Bockaby, of all women in the world, now knew that she bought "superfluous" clothes.

Mrs. Bockaby's anguish was no less bitter than that of her rival. It expressed itself by a marble pallor which robbed even her lips of every vestige of color. Letitia Ruggsmith, of all women in the world, now knew that she sold "superfluous" clothes.

Yes, man like, J. Archibald Bockaby had "put his foot in it."

Mrs. Bockaby was the first to recover herself. "You are a foolish boy, Archibald," she said, with a carelessness she did not feel. "Mrs. Ruggsmith's dress is not in the least like mine, but to men, I suppose, ladies costumes are all alike." Then she led Archibald away before he had time to make any other ridiculous remark, and requested that he call her carriage. Five minutes later they were on their way home.

Malvina could bear nearly all the ills that fall to the lot of women, and bear them with perfect equanimity, too. But the events of to-night were too much for her, and soon she was sobbing in the arms of her husband, who was himself again.

"Never mind, dear," he said soothingly. "What does it all matter? You sold your dress; Mrs. Ruggsmith bought it. I said pleasant things to her because I thought she was my little Malvina, and I wanted to make my peace with her."

"Y-yes, I know th-that," sobbed Malvina, convulsively. "I — I — d-don't m-mind that. B-but—oh, Archibald!—she l-looked so l-lovely in that b-black and g-gold dress. It w-was the finest in—in the room. And I s-sold it. Oh! Oh! Oh! I m-must have been m-mad. You w-were the b-best j-judge, after all."

RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular. v25n9yl.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

Go and inspect H. J. Glenn's stock of choice cigars and confectionery at his news depot, and confectionery store, at East Smethport. He keeps the best 5 cent cigar that can be obtained and his confectionery is always choice and fresh. The latest popular novels can always be found at his place.

Arkansas Lands.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of large tracts of excellent farm and timber lands in Arkansas. Will be glad to furnish circulars and all information in reference to these lands free of cost.

JNO. O. SONBERGH.

Clermont, Feb'y 27, 1889. tf.

Tickets to All Parts of the World.

If you are going to Arkansas, Minnesota, or any place in the West or Europe, it will pay you to write to John O. Sonbergh, General Steamship and Western Land Agent, Clermont, Pa., for prices, free circulars, maps, &c. It's strange, but still it's true, that tickets can be bought from him just as cheap as they can be purchased in any city. Lands and improved farms for sale in Minnesota, Dakota, Arkansas, California, Washington Territory, Iowa and Nebraska. Address JNO. O. SONBERGH, Clermont, Pa. 1-26-tf

No Quackery in This.

Having secured the agency of the celebrated Sizerville magnetic mineral water. I am now prepared to handle it in large or small quantities. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that it is a sure care for all rheumatic pains and kidney diseases, besides being one of the greatest apetizers and bowel regulators known. It has also cured some of the worst cases of paralysis on record.

Orders left at the Grand Central Hotel, Smethport, will be promptly attended to.

F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Dec. 3, 1888.

The Population of Smethort

Is about two thousand and we would say at least one half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Trial size free. Large Bottle 50c and $1. Sold by all druggist.

Which Was It? Bacon or Shakespeare.

The authorship of the dramatic productions tributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, business." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in billiousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive—use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system. dec7,'88 6m

Testimonial.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb'y 22, 1889.

G. T. DENNIS, Esq., Eldred, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed find check for medicine received some time ago, $5.00. I think it a very good tonic. My whole family have been taking it and I think it has done them good. My case has been a peculiar one. Think it was Malaria in the first place. It semeed to settle in my legs from my knees down, have been quite lame and my legs have swollen considerable. I was compelled to be on my feet a good deal. They are not so bad as they were, but my eyes have been very sore for the last two weeks. That is they pained me very much. Think it is neuralgia. My right eye is now very much inflamed, but take it all in all, I am much better than I have been. That is my general health.

T. W. EVANS.

Out of the Breastworks.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Seven years ago I contracted an exceedingly bad case of blood poison. I tried a physician, the best at command, but secured no benefit. My throat began to get sore, and my body covered with sores and ulcers. Going from bad to worse, I felt that my grave must be reached in the near future. I gave up the doctors' treatment, and with a despairing hope I commenced taking your medicine. I began to improve from the first bottle, and in a short time the ulcers healed, and my skin cleared off and was entirely well.

One year ago a case of catarrh developed in my system. The physician did his best, but could not cure me; but two bottles of Swift's Specific gave me permanent relief.

J. H. ROBINSON.

KAUFMAN, TEX., June 23, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about twelve years, and the best medical treatment failed to give me relief. I am now using Swift's Specific, and have received the greatest benefit from its use. Yours truly, WM. JONES.

For sale by all druggists.

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London, Eng., 35 Snow Hill.

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Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer

Many have gained one pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Western New York & Pa. R. R.

(FORMERLY B., N. Y. & P. R. R.)

Time Table in effect Nov. 1st, 1888.

North'd			BUFFALO DIVISION.	South'd		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Eastern Time	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7 00	1 15	8 35	Ar. Buffalo Lv.	8 20	3 30	5 01
6 15	12 36	7 50	East Aurora	9 00	4 07	6 29
5 37	12 05	7 16	Chaffee	9 34	4 42	6 02
5 30	12 00	7 11	Arcade	9 42	4 49	6 49
4 56	11 33	6 43	Franklinville	10 11	5 29	7 57
4 32	11 07	6 15	Hinsdale	10 42	5 46	8 03
4 05	10 47	6 00	Olean	11 05	6 10	8 41
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
2 15	7 15		Lv. Bradford Ar.	1 10	7 50	
7 50	1 10		Ar. Bradford Lv.	7 15	4 15	
p.m.	a.m.		Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	
3 48	10 42		Portville	11 20	6 36	
3 26	10 10		Eldred	11 41	6 48	
3 18	10 03		Larrabees	11 49	6 58	
2 54	9 40		Port Allegany	12 13	7 23	
1 50	8 35		Emporium	1 15	8 30	
p.m.	a.m.		Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	
a.m.			Lv. Ar.	a.m.		
3 30			Harrisburg	4 30		
11 20			Philadelphia	8 25		
8 00			New York	11 30		
11 20			Baltimore	8 15		
10 00			Washington	9 25		
p.m.			Lv. Ar.	a.m.		

Train arriving at Buffalo 8:35 a. m. and leaving Buffalo 5:30 p. m. run daily. Additional Sunday trains leave Buffalo at 9:20 a. m., arriving at Franklinville 12:00m., leave Franklinville 5:45 p. m., arriving at Buffalo at 7:40 p. m. stopping at intermediate stations.

Narrow Gauge Division. Trains leave Olean for Bradford 6.00, 11:05 a. m., 6.05 p. m., arrive Olean 9.13 a. m., 3.55, 6.00 p. m. Leave Eldred for Bradford 6.25, 11.42 a. m., 3.30; arrive Eldred 9:45 a.m., 3.10, 6.35 p.m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7.00, 7.50 a. m., 4.10 p. m., arrive Bradford 12.15 p. m. 3.30, 8.10 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium and Philadelphia, connecting with trains leaving Buffalo at 3.30 p. m. arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pas'r, & T'k. Agt.
No. 84, Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

CLERMONT BRANCH.

Northw'd		STATIONS.	Southw'd	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
3.10	9.35	Ar. Larrabees Lv.	11.30	7.00
3.00	9.10	Frisbee	12.00	7.10
2.45	9.00	Farmers Valley	12.15	7.22
2.33	8.40	Smethport	12.29	7.35
2.13	7.20	Crosby	12.37	7.52
2.08	7.10	Colegrove	12.40	7.57
2.03	7.00	Hamlin	12.45	8.02
1.33	6.00	Lv. Clermont Ar.	1.18	8.30
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, June 20, 1887.

Ar. Eastw'd.		STATIONS.	Lv West'w'd	
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
8 27	1.23	Coudersport	8.00	5.00
8.24	1.19	Hammonds	8.04	5.04
8.28	1.14	Fish Basket	8.07	5.06
8.16	1.10	Olmsted	8.12	5.12
8.11	1.05	Nelsons	8.18	5.17
8.03	12.57	Knowlton	8.25	5.26
7.57	12.50	Roulette	8.33	5.34
7.52	12.45	Pomeroy Bridge	8.38	5.38
7.43	12.36	Burtville	8.46	5.45
7.32	12.24	Coleman	9.00	6.01
7.27	12.18	Port Allegany	9.05	6.07

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM. BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect March 6, 1888.

WESTWARD.			STATIONS	EASTWARD.		
	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	
	5 46	12 10	ar. Bradford lv.	7 05	2 08	
	5 06	11 30	Kenzua Ju.	7 30	2 45	
	4 57	11 21	Kew City	7 39	2 54	
	4 32	10 56	Rixford	8 24	3 19	
	4 25	10 49	Duke Centre	8 31	3 25	
	4 01	10 25	Eldred	8 55	3 50	
	3 52	10 10	Bullis Mills	9 16	4 05	
	3 17	9 54	Ceres	9 26	4 21	
	3 04	9 40	Little Genesee	9 40	4 35	
	2 55	9 30	Lv. Bolivar Ar	9 50	4 45	
	2 28	9 03	Allentown	10 17	5 12	
	1 55	8 30	lv Wellsville ar	10 30	5 45	
	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	
	29	3	N.Y., L.E. & W.	6	22	
	10 45	2 37	Hornellsville	12 12	8 35	
			Addison			
			Corning			
	8 48	11 58	Elmira	1 50	10 10	
			Waverly			
			Owego			
	6 55	11 28	Binghampton	3 33	12 44	
	11 30	5 00	lv. New York ar	10 37	7 57	
	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.	
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7 53	3 28	10 48	ar. Bradford lv	11 14	8 05	5 18
7 13	2 45	10 03	Kinzua Junct'n	11 56	8 47	5 57
7 01	2 38	9 56	Aiken	12 03	8 54	6 04
6 59	2 31	9 49	Davis	12 10	9 01	6 11
6 50	2 22	9 40	Simpson	12 19	9 10	6 20
6 35	2 07	9 25	Ormsby	12 34	9 25	6 35
6 00	1 37	8 50	Smethport	1 04	10 00	7 19
6 00		8 50	Mt. Jewett		10 00	7 10
5 10		8 00	Kane		10 50	8 00
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 18, 1888.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD.

8:30, a. m.—Day Express, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 8:59 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster Phila., New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 8:25 a. m., New York 11:30 a. m., Baltimore 8:15 a. m., Washington 9:30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore

WESTWARD.

10:30 a. m.—Erie Mail daily for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

6:20 p. m.—Niagara Express, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday arriving at Emporium Junction 5:20 p. m. with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium Junc. 10:20 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

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2-21—3m.1y.

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FALL and WINTER STOCK

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HATS AND CAPS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

ETC., ETC.

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Smethport, - Pa.

January 1, 1888.

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of all kinds and of

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to suit the purchaser.

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2m Rochester, N. Y.

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Takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends in Smethport and vicinity that he can be found at the old stand of Kruger & Purtle's, on Water street, where he is prepared to do

HORSESHOEING

in all its branches on scientific principles. I am confident of my ability to give satisfaction in this line of business in every instance.

General -:- Blacksmithing

Done with neatness and despatch.

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T. H. PURTLE.

Smethport, Pa., May 12, 1887.-y1.

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(Successor to E. B. McCoy.)

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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